



County Borough of Dudley.

Annual Report

ON THE WORK OF THE

Public Health Services 1935



P. STANLEY BLAKER, M.R.C.P.(Lond.),
M.R.C.S.(Eng.), D.P.H.(Lond.),
Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

SIDNEY SKITT, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., M.Inst.P.C.,
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MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES. 1935.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

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COUNCILLOR J. PRICE, Vice-Chairman.

THE MAYOR.	COUN. J. C. PRICE.
THE DEPUTY MAYOR.	" W. SHUTTLEWORTH
COUN. W. DEVONPORT.	" G. TAYLOR.
" R. LITTLE.	" MRS. J. S. TAYLOR.
" A. W. WESTON.	" H. C. WHITEHOUSE.
" B. PEARSON.	" A. E. YOUNG.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

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COUNCILLOR W. SHUTTLEWORTH, Vice-Chairman.

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THE DEPUTY MAYOR.	" W. WAKEMAN.
COUN. O. L. BEGENDORFF.	" A. E. YOUNG.
" G. TAYLOR.	" A. W. WESTON.
" MRS. J. S. TAYLOR.	

(Members of the Council).

MRS. BRATT.

MRS. LAWRENCE.

MRS. W. C. WILLIAMS.

(Co-opted).

COMMITTEE FOR THE CARE OF THE MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.

COUNCILLOR J. PRICE, Chairman.

COUNCILLOR MRS. J. S. TAYLOR, Vice-Chairman.

THE MAYOR.	MR. J. BAYLISS.
THE DEPUTY MAYOR.	REV. A. E. FOX.
ALDERMAN J. TAYLOR	MRS. BILLINGHAM.
COUN. R. EMMS	MISS WILLIAMSON.

(Members of the Council).

(Co-opted Members).

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE SUB-COMMITTEE.

MISS RUDMOSE-BROWN, Chairman.

COUNCILLOR A. E. YOUNG, Vice-Chairman.

THE MAYOR.	COUN. W. SHUTTLEWORTH
ALD. J. A. TAYLOR.	" G. TAYLOR.
COUN. O. L. BERGENDORFF.	" MRS. J. S. TAYLOR
" J. PRICE.	" T. TAYLOR.
" A. W. WESTON.	" A. E. YOUNG.

(Members of the Council).

MRS. W. C. WILLIAMS.

MISS RUDMOSE-BROWN.

MR. H. H. CARTWRIGHT.

(Co-opted Members).

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer : P. STANLEY BLAKER, M.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng), D.P.H. (Lond.).

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer : T. KENRICK HUGHES, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. (Liverpool.).

Venereal Diseases and Maternity and Child Welfare Officer : E. J. GORDON WALLACE, M.B., Ch. B., D.P.H. (Edin.).

Dental Surgeons : D. NELSON, L.D.S. (Eng.), and MISS R McKAY EWING, L.D.S. (Glasgow).

Ophthalmic Surgeon : MR. ST. CLAIR ROBERTS.

Orthopædic Surgeon : MR. WILSON STUART, M.C.

Tuberculosis Officer : (Staffs. Wolverhampton and Dudley Joint Committee) DR. D. J. LOUGHRAN.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent : *SIDNEY SKITT, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., M. Inst.P.C.

Deputy Chief Inspector : *H. HOLDEN, M.S.I.A.

District Inspectors : *H. A. RICHARDSON, M.S.I.A., *G. ROLLASON, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., *K. A. ETHERINGTON, M.S.I.A.

*Qualified Meat Inspectors.

Assistant Inspector : W. H. BOWMAN, A.R.S.I., Cert.San.I.B.

Assistant Cleansing Superintendent : W. FELLOWS, A.M.I.P.C.

Chief Clerk : B. S. WOOD.

General Clerks : G. THOMAS, and H. HANCOX.

Welfare Officer : L. W. MASCALL.

Fumigation and Rat Officer : G. PEACOCK.

Veterinary Inspector : MAJOR R. L. GREEN, M.R.C.V.S.

Temporary Staff. (for Slum Clearance Work.)

Assistant Inspectors : A. MOSELEY, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., R. A. HARTSHORNE, M.S.I.A., A.R.San.I.

Clerk : MISS M. BEASLEY.

Health Visitors : NURSES EVANS, BLACK, JOHNSON AND CAMPBELL.

School Nurses : NURSES MUIRHEAD, APPLETON, BURTON AND STOKES

Mental Deficiency Supervisor : NURSE REYNOLDS.

Maternity and Child Welfare :	}	Chief Clerk : H. BALDWIN
School Medical Service :		General Clerks : MISSES B TOMLINSON and D. LYMN.

Midwives residing and practising under the Local Authority in Dudley :

MISS BROWN, MISS CHATTIN, MRS. DAVIES, MISS HAWKINS, MRS. JAMES, MRS. McLELLAN, MRS. NIBLETT, MRS. RAYBOULD and MRS. WOOTTON.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DUDLEY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(GENERAL)

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To the Chairman and Members of the Health, Maternity and Child Welfare, Mental Deficiency and Education Committees of the County Borough of Dudley.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the Public Health Services of the County Borough of Dudley for the calendar year ended the 31st December, 1935.

This Report is given on the same lines as previously, and looking at the work of the Health Services as a whole, I think it can be said that the work of the various sections of the Service have contributed their respective shares towards improving the health of the Borough. We have continued to interlock the work of the departments so that the maximum amount of co-ordination is obtained, and co-ordination always makes the maximum contribution to efficiency.

Vital Statistics. There is a slight increase in the estimated population of the Borough, viz :—60,400, i.e., 100 more than the previous year.

The Births have increased in number, being 1,123 as against 1,071 in 1934—the Birth Rate being 18.59 and 17.76 respectively. In 1903 the Birth Rate was 33.93.

The General Death Rate. This figure works out at 11.04 per 1,000 of the population. In 1926 the general Death Rate was 10.5 which is the lowest on record. That for 1934 comes next. The Death Rate for England and Wales is 11.7 and for 121 County Boroughs and Great Towns it is 11.8.

The Infantile Mortality Rate for 1935 is very much lower than the year previous, being 66.05 as against 81.23. This figure of 66.05 is the lowest but one on record, the lowest being 65.62 in 1930.

The **Death Rate** from the **Principal Zymotic Diseases** during the year is .61. These diseases are Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Whooping Cough, Small Pox, Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fevers, Diarrhoea, and Influenza.

During the past year **Diphtheria** has been more prevalent than for some years past; there were 122 cases. The increase in incidence began in 1934 and has continued all through 1935. Many of these cases have been severe and resulted in seven deaths, some of these dying within a few hours of admission to Hospital. The reason for this being, no doubt, that the parents did not send for the doctor soon enough. Every sore throat in a child should be regarded as serious until it is proved otherwise, and too much stress cannot be placed on the importance of taking swabs for Bacteriological diagnosis in every case.

Scarlet Fever has been prevalent to a lesser extent, 125 cases being notified in 1935 as compared with 151 in 1934. Generally speaking this disease has been of a mild character.

The General Sanitary Administration of the Borough.

The acquisition of the Priory Estate has been a great factor in the development of the housing problems in Dudley. This Estate, which in 1929 was open country with green fields and farm houses, is now nearing completion as a Housing Estate, and has, in fact, become a township of 1,489 Council houses and with a reservation of residential houses erected by private enterprise. Hundreds of families of the working classes have been rehoused from Slum Areas, Unfit Houses and on account of overcrowding, in houses on the Priory Estate. The Council's Housing and Town Planning Committee have erected 3,500 houses of various types throughout the Borough. This is no small achievement for a town of the size of Dudley.

Apart from the building of new houses, a great deal has been done in the matter of re-conditioning and repairing of houses under **Section 17** of the Housing Act, 1930. Much of the deplorable housing conditions in Dudley has been due to neglect in the past in exercising the powers possessed by the Local Authority in the matter of house repairs.

Since Slum Clearance schemes began to operate in Dudley the following Areas have been dealt with, viz :—

<i>Areas.</i>	<i>No. of Houses</i>		
Birmingham Street	163
New Hall Street	7
Phoenix Passage	45
Stafford Street (Garden Walk)	34
Dunn Street	181
Pitfield Row	85
		Total	515

Further schemes in the immediate future will involve the following :—

<i>Areas.</i>	<i>No. of Houses.</i>		
Cross Street Woodside	60
The Mambles	98
Kate's Hill	395
		Total	553

On some of these cleared sites it is anticipated that re-development for housing Estates will take place. Full details of the work done in connection with Housing are given by Mr. Skitt later in this Report.

Each Clearance Area in itself involves a great deal of work and very few people have any idea of the amount of clerical and technical work necessary in the preparation of a scheme for Representation and Inquiry by an Inspector of the Ministry of Health.

Here, I must make some mention of our efforts with regard to the rehousing of cases of tuberculosis. As was mentioned in one of my previous Reports a year or two ago, cases of tuberculosis living under unfavourable housing conditions were removed and given a Council house. This fell into abeyance when the Ministry would not grant subsidy for the use of new houses, for any other purpose than Slum Clearance schemes. However, strong representations made by myself resulted in the Council sanctioning that fifty per cent of all houses rendered void from time to time should be used for this good purpose. So we are again continuing this work.

The sum of one hundred pounds in the estimates of the Health Committee was set aside for giving rent assistance in necessitous cases of tuberculosis rehoused in Council houses, the maximum amount granted to each case being 3/9d. In every case rehoused, a stamped agreement is signed by the tenant to observe certain conditions of living, one important condition being that the patient occupies a separate room for sleeping purposes. We have thus rehoused up to 31st December, 1935, 68 tuberculosis cases.

To summarize the Housing position up-to-date, the total number of demolitions effected are:—

Slum Clearance (Section 1).....	251
Individually unfit (Section 19)	364
Number under Demolition Orders and awaiting demolition	88
Number of Houses approved and in various stages towards demolition under Clearance Areas	266
Houses repaired and re-conditioned (Section 17)	431
The Total number of houses erected are:—	
By the Council	3,500
By Private enterprise during the last 5 years	1,053
Number of Tuberculosis cases rehoused ...	68

In concluding these remarks, I want to say a word of thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health, Maternity and Child Welfare, School Medical Service, and the Mental Deficiency Committees, for their kind and sympathetic help in this work. All my Committees have been helpful. I also thank the Chief Officials of the other Departments, especially do I wish to mete out a big measure of my gratefulness to Mr. Whaley, the Director of Education, for his most valuable help and furtherance of the work of the School Medical Service. We are both of one mind so far as the good of this work is concerned.

To the whole of the Public Health Staff--Medical and Sanitary, I extend a whole-hearted feeling of gratefulness for their loyalty and willingness. It is nice to feel that we are all happy together in our work.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

P. STANLEY BLAKER.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DUDLEY.

POPULATION	1911 Census	...	...	...	...	51,079
"	1921 Census	...	...	...	...	57,100
"	1922, estimated	...	...	...	...	57,860
"	1923, estimated	...	...	...	...	58,150
"	1924, estimated	...	...	...	...	58,600
"	1925, estimated	...	...	...	...	58,810
"	1926, estimated	...	...	...	...	58,930
"	1927, estimated	...	...	...	...	59,370
"	1928, estimated	...	...	...	...	58,820
"	1929, estimated	...	...	...	...	58,870
"	1930, estimated	...	...	...	...	58,820
"	1931, estimated	...	...	...	...	60,050
"	1932, estimated	...	...	...	...	59,740
"	1933, estimated	...	...	...	...	60,140
"	1934, estimated	...	...	...	...	60,300
"	1935, estimated	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,400
Elevation	{	Cawney Hill	...	...	820 feet above sea level.	
		St. Thomas' Church	...	700	"	"
		Eve Hill	...	720	"	"
		Netherton	...	610	"	"
		Woodside	...	570	"	"
Geological Formation: Limestone, Carboniferous and Heavy Clays.						
Area of the Borough		...	...	...	...	4,065 acres
Number of Inhabited Houses, Census, 1931		...	...	...	...	13,385
Number of Inhabited Houses, (Estimate, 1935)		...	...	...	...	14,781
The increased Rateable Value of the Borough for						
General Rate at 1st October, 1935 was		...	...	...	...	£236,938

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total.	M.	F.		
Births, Legitimate	1098	548	550	Birth Rate	18.59
" Illegitimate	25	11	14		
Deaths ...	667	368	299	Death Rate	11.04
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth :—					
From sepsis	...	...	...	...	2
From other puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	3
Deaths of infants under one year of age :—					
Total	...	...	...	...	71
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1000 Births)	...	...	...	...	66.05
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	2
" Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	Nil
" Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	5
Death Rate from principal Zymotic Diseases	...	...	...	...	.61
Influenza Death Rate	...	...	...	...	.28
Tuberculosis Death Rate	...	...	...	...	.83
Total Deaths under 5 years of age	...	...	...	...	103

BIRTHS.

The total number of births (live and still births) according to the Registrar-General was 1,123 (males 559, and females 564). Of this number 48 were still births. The Birth Rate works out to 18.59, last year(1934) it was 17.76.

The Birth Rate for England and Wales was 15.32 and for 121 Great Towns it was 15.48.

In the number of births are included 25 illegitimate births, 11 males and 14 females.

The Birth Rates for Dudley since 1913 have been :—

Year.		Total Births.		Birth Rate per 1000
1913	...	1470	...	28.28
1918	...	1355	...	25.09
1923	...	1314	...	22.71
1924	...	1290	...	22.01
1925	...	1309	...	22.02
1926	...	1335	...	22.60
1927	...	1219	...	20.53
1928	...	1196	...	20.14
1929	...	1107	...	18.80
1930	...	1219	...	20.72
1931	...	1220	...	20.31
1932	...	1181	...	19.76
1933	...	1115	...	18.54
1934	...	1071	...	17.76
1935	...	1123	...	18.59

DEATHS.

The number of deaths allocated to the Borough by the Registrar-General was 667, males 368 and females 299. This is 16 more than in 1934. The Death Rate works out to 11.04, and in 1934 it was 10.79.

The General Death Rate for England and Wales for 1935 is 11.7 and for 121 Great Towns throughout the Country it is 11.8.

The following Table shows the General Death Rate in Dudley since 1905 :—

Year.	General Death Rate. Infantile Mortality Rate			
1905	...	17.52	...	—
1910	...	14.25	...	151
1915	...	16.31	...	124
1920	...	14.77	...	106
1923	...	12.61	...	86
1924	...	12.45	...	92.24
1925	...	13.5	...	106.2
1926	...	10.5	...	87.89
1927	...	12.4	...	98.44
1928	...	11.06	...	66.88
1929	...	15.09	...	114.7
1930	...	11.6	...	65.62
1931	...	12.9	...	76
1932	...	12.8	...	92.3
1933	...	11.78	...	84.73
1934	...	10.79	...	81.23
1935	...	11.04	...	66.05

MONTHLY DEATH RATE FROM ALL CAUSES.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June & July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1925.	13.1	10.1	14.2	13.8	11.7	11.8	12.6	8.3	8.7	11.5	18.2
1935.	10.8	9.5	13.1	10.4	8.2	6.5	8.6	6.4	6.0	11.1	6.9

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE DEATH RATE.

The Registrar-General's table of deaths is reproduced in full on pages 32 & 33. This table classifies the deaths of all Dudley residents whether taking place in the Borough or outside. It shows not only the causes of death but it also allocates them into age groups and sexes.

Under 1 year there were 71 deaths, in the toddler group (1 to 5 years) there were 32, and over 65 years of age 258 deaths. Of the 71 babies that died under 1 year old, 38 died before they attained the age of 1 month. These are called neo-natal deaths and are usually premature and very debilitated infants and their condition is often traceable to a poor condition of the mothers health during pregnancy.

The following few causes of death claim no less than 450 of the total 667, viz :—

	1935.	1934.
Heart Disease	110	112
Cancer and Malignant Disease	84	66
Pneumonia	67	68
Bronchitis	54	51
Tuberculosis	50	56
Cerebral Hæmorrhage etc	48	33
Congenital Debility and Prematurity etc	37	51
Total ...	450	437

HEART DISEASE.

Total deaths 110, males 50 and females 60. Rheumatism is the chief cause of Heart Disease. Rheumatic infection is very widespread. In its acute form, either when it involves the joints or as Chorea (St. Vitus Dance), it is most likely to involve the heart. Rheumatism is very prevalent amongst children between the ages of 5 and 15 years, and the symptoms may be very indefinite. The child may have some indefinite pains and aches, loss of appetite and a languid feeling. Anaemia is very often a marked sign—the patient looks very pale. All cases of Rheumatism including St. Vitus Dance (Chorea) need the attention of a doctor. They need prolonged rest and care to avoid involving the heart.

Much could be done in these cases to prevent heart complications if sufficient bed accommodation under medical supervision could be provided for them.

CANCER AND MALIGNANT DISEASE.

There were 84 deaths due to this cause, 38 males and females 46. In 1934 there were 66.

The present state of our knowledge with regard to this disease indicates with increasing emphasis that the best chances of a cure depend upon an early diagnosis and treatment. Fear is the greatest enemy that many victims of this disease have. Fear often keeps them from seeking timely advice.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 50 deaths recorded from all forms of Tuberculosis, 44 of these were Pulmonary—males 27, females 17—and only 6 were Non-Pulmonary—4 males and 2 females.

In 1934 there were 56 deaths due to all forms of Tuberculosis. The good work of the anti-Tuberculosis campaign is continuing, and, with persistent agitation for a Tubercular free milk supply, the hopes of eradicating other forms of the disease in children may be realised.

Until the time comes when Bovine Tuberculosis will be completely eradicated, (and this will not be for many years), efficient Pasteurisation is recognised as the surest safeguard not only against Tubercular infection, but against all forms of milk borne diseases. Plenty of Pasteurised milk can now be obtained in Dudley.

BRONCHITIS.

During the year 54 deaths occurred from this cause, 35 males and 19 females. Of the total, 42 were over the age of 55 years and most of these latter deaths occurred during the winter months at the beginning and end of the year, when elderly people have very little resistance to the cold, wet and fog.

PNEUMONIA.

There were 67 deaths due to Pneumonia, 42 males and 25 females. In 1934 there was only one more. In this disease only 15 deaths took place over the age of 55 years. Of the remainder 28 were under the age of 5 years, 16 of these being under 1 year. Pneumonia is a very fatal disease amongst babies.

CEREBRAL HAEMORRHAGE.

There were 48 deaths due to Cerebral Hæmorrhage. This usually means a "stroke." There were 25 males and 23 females. All the deaths occurred in persons over the age of 35 years, and 42 were actually over the age of 55 years.

In 1934 there were 33 deaths recorded from this cause.

**CONGENITAL DEBILITY, PREMATURE BIRTH,
MALFORMATIONS, ETC.**

During the year 37 babies died from prematurity of birth, debility or congenital malformations etc. In 1934 there were 51.

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS, AND WARDS.

In age groups the 667 deaths are allocated as follows, together with the same figures for 1934.

Age Groups.		1934				1935		
0	...	87	}	118	...	71	}	103
1	...	20			...	12		
2	...	13			...	20		
5	...	32	}	112	...	21	}	138
15	...	40			...	37		
25	...	40			...	80		
45	...	103	}	421	...	168	}	426
65	...	197			...	130		
75+	...	121			...	128		
				<hr/>				<hr/>
				651				667

The following Table shows the number of deaths in each Ward of the Borough :—

Wards.	Number of Deaths during 1935.				
St. Thomas'	70
Castle	90
St. Edmund's	30
St. James'	42
St. John's	77
Netherton	151
Woodside	58

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

During the whole year 71 babies died before they attained the age of one year, 42 were males and 29 were females. This gives an Infantile Mortality Rate of 66.05 per 1,000 live births. This is the lowest Death Rate with one exception in Infants that has been recorded in Dudley. The lowest figure was 65.62 in 1930. In 1934 the Infantile Mortality Rate was 81.23. The improvement is very satisfactory.

The Infantile Mortality Rate for England and Wales and the 121 Great Towns is 57.00 and 62.00 respectively.

Neo-Natal Deaths. Of the 71 babies dying under one year old, 38, that is over fifty per cent, died before they reached the age of four weeks. In 25 of the 38 deaths, the cause of death was certified as due to Congenital Debility, Premature Birth and Malformations.

The deaths of all Infants under one year has been classified below as follows:—

	Total of all deaths under 1 year.			Deaths under 1 month old (included in first column).		
Tuberculosis	1	...	—	
Bronchitis	5	...	2	
Pneumonia	16	...	2	
Diarrhoea	4	...	2	
Other Digestive Diseases	2	...	2	
Violence	1	...	—	
Congenital Debility	37	...	25	
Premature Birth				
Malformations, etc.				
Other defined diseases	5	...	5	
			<hr/> 71		<hr/> 38	

STILL-BIRTHS.

The Still Birth Rate has fallen somewhat during the year. There were 44 notified to me by midwives and the Local Registrar in 1935 as compared with 52 in 1934. According to the Registrar-General's returns there were altogether 48 Still Births, this figure includes the inward transfers but the figure of 44 does not. A more detailed analysis of these cases will be found under the Maternity and Child Welfare section of the Report.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

Full reports on each maternal death will be found in the Maternity and Child Welfare section of this Report on pages 81 and 82.

During the year there were five mothers whose death was caused directly or indirectly by child birth. One of these patients does not appear to me to be strictly a case for inclusion in this category. If all are included the Maternal Mortality Rate is 4.45, and if the one referred to above is excluded then the Maternal Mortality Rate is 3.56. This latter figure in my opinion is the truer statement.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The following table indicates the incidence of various Infectious Diseases during the past ten years.

	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Scarlet Fever ...	84	41	21	41	28	58	56	123	151	125
Diphtheria ...	34	45	38	28	42	31	28	19	64	122*
Puerperal Fever ...	2	3	2	2	2	12	1	7	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	7	14	10	4	3	4	3	4	3
Ophthalmia										
Neonatorum ...	5	5	4	7	4	8	6	7	7	2
Pneumonia ...	—	—	47	58	38	43	72	69	75	108
Erysipelas ...	—	—	20	25	16	22	7	7	21	31
Encephalitis										
Lethargica ...	—	—	3	2	1	1	1	—	2	—
Continued Fever...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—
Anterior										
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis										
Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal										
Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	—

* 13 notifications included in this figure were withdrawn on receipt of revised diagnoses from Hospital.

SMALL POX.

No case of Small Pox was notified to me during the year.

A summary of the state of **VACCINATION** is given below :—

No. of Births as shown in the Register for the year 1st	
January to 31st December, 1935	941
No. of successful vaccinations during the year	169
No. of Insusceptibility	Nil.
No. of Statutory Declarations under Section 1 of the	
Vaccination Act, 1907	626
No. of Deaths unvaccinated	43
No. of Postponements of children unfit for Vaccination	10
No. of Removals not found and residing elsewhere	11
No. of cases not accounted for in any of the previous	
columns	82
TOTAL	941
No. of Q Form Notices issued to parents	244
No. of cases visited over 4 months old	180

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of notifications for Scarlet Fever in 1935 was 26 short of the number in 1934.

The type of case generally was mild and in consequence of this fact it is quite possible that at least some cases were not notified as probably the doctor was never sent for.

The number of cases removed to Hospital was 46, the remaining cases all being nursed at home. Two deaths were certified as due to this disease, one at home and one at Hospital.

Cases notified in age groups are as follows:—

Between 1 and 5 years old	.....	.....	17
Between 5 and 14 years old	.....	.....	73
Over 14 years old	.....	.....	35
Admitted to Hosiptal	.....	.....	46
Died in Hospital	.....	.....	1

DIPHTHERIA.

During the year Diphtheria was more prevalent than in any other previous year, there being 122 notifications. This number included 13 cases of carriers without any active signs of the Disease. These 13 notifications were subsequently withdrawn, leaving 109 true cases of Diphtheria. This number is far in excess of any for many years. Some of the cases have been of a very severe type with toxic symtoms. This disease has been very prevalent over most parts of the country, in some places it has been very severe.

Altogether 117 cases (including "carriers") were removed to Hospital. Ten patients died—all in Hospital. Two were under 5 years old, six between 5 and 14 years, and two over 14 years of age.

The question of Diphtheria Immunisation was discussed at one of the Committee Meetings and was postponed to be considered at a future date.

Cases notified in age groups are as follows:—

Under 1 year	.....	.....	2 (1)
Between 1 and 5 years old	.....	.....	23 (2)
Between 5 and 14 years old	.....	.....	76 (5)
Over 14 years of age	.....	.....	21 (5)
Admitted to Hospital	.....	.....	117
Died in Hospital	.....	.....	10

(Figures in brackets denote notification withdrawn after receipt of revised diagnosis from Hospital—"Carriers").

In 1934 there were 64 Diphtheria cases notified to me.

ENTERIC FEVER.

No case of Enteric Fever was notified during the year.

PUERPERAL SEPSIS.

Two cases of Puerperal Sepsis were notified during the year. Both were removed to the Women's Hospital, Sparkhill, Birmingham where one died. Complete notes will be found with regard to this death later in the Report.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Three cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified, one of these cases was removed to the Women's Hospital. They all recovered.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Two babies suffering from this complaint of the eyes were notified to me and both cases were promptly admitted to the Guest Hospital, where they recovered with complete vision. Such cases are treated at this Hospital under an arrangement with the Local Authority as stated in my last Report.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR THE BOROUGH.

The Guest Hospital and Eye Infirmary (a Voluntary Hospital) is the only Hospital in the Borough. It is equipped at present for 107 beds. The re-construction scheme has not as yet been completed, the builders at the present time being engaged in extension works.

Medical and Surgical cases including Ophthalmic, Orthopædic and Ear, Nose and Throat cases are admitted. Massage and Electrical and Light treatment are also carried out in a special Department under a Specialist. There is a large Xray Department and a Bacteriological Laboratory attached. The Out-patient Department is also a very large Department.

The Venereal Diseases Clinic is a new building erected adjoining the Guest Hospital and in the Hospital grounds.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

For some years now the Council have had an agreement with the Stourbridge and Halesowen Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital at Hayley Green, to admit and treat cases of Infectious Disease occurring in the Borough. During 1935, owing to the general increase in the incidence of Infectious Disease, we have experienced great difficulty in finding accommodation for all our cases. In consequence a very large number of cases have had to be admitted

wherever accommodation could be found. The Table below will show that cases were sent to five different Hospitals for treatment.

The negotiations with Hayley Green Hospital mentioned in my last Report did not materialize. Hopeful discussions, however, have taken place with Wolverhampton County Borough to include a certain number of beds for Dudley in their re-construction scheme In my next Report I hope to make a more definite statement on this matter.

	Admitted.					Recovered.					Died.	
	S. & H.	W'ton	B'ham	Bilston	West Brom.	S.&. H.	W'ton	B'ham	Bilston	West Brom.	S.& H.	B'ham
DIPHThERIA ...	37	3	77	—	—	34	3	70	—	—	3	7
SCARLET FEVER	27	14	2	2	1	26	14	2	2	1	1	—

Obstetric Cases. Arrangements made for these cases will be found under the Maternity and Child Welfare section of this Report.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 99 cases of all forms of Tuberculosis were notified to me, this being the same number as last year.

There follows now seven tables which give full details of the various phases of the Disease :—

TABLE I.

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
Males	.....	49	Males	.....	6
Females	.....	42	Females	.....	2
		91			8
TOTAL		99			

Of the total number, 8 cases were notified by the School Medical Officer.

TABLE II.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	91
Non-Pulmonary :—				
Peritoneum	.....	.....		1
Kidney	.....	.....	.....	1
Abdomen	.....	.....	.....	2
Hand	.....	.....	.....	1
Ribs	.....	.....	.....	1
Prearicular Abscess	.....	.....	.....	1
Hip	.....	.....	.....	1
				— 8
Total	.....			99
				—

There were 10 other cases brought to my notice through other sources than by Notification, viz :—

TABLE III.

Weekly Death Returns	.....	.....	5
Transfers from other areas	.....	.....	5
			—
			10
			—

In every instance these cases are fully investigated and reasons ascertained for not complying with the Tuberculosis Regulations.

The total number of new cases, therefore is 109.

The Deaths due to Tuberculosis numbered 51—49 Pulmonary and 2 Non-Pulmonary. This gives a Tuberculosis Death Rate of .84.

Table IV. shows the duration of time elapsing between the date of Notification and the date of Death.

TABLE IV.

	1934	1935
Number of cases of Tuberculosis dying within one month of Notification	6	6
Number of cases dying within two months of Notification	4	8
Number of cases dying within three months of Notification	2	—
Number of cases dying within six months of Notification	7	5
	—	—
	19	19
	—	—

The following table shows the Notifications in age groups:—

Table V.

AGE PERIODS.	NOTIFICATIONS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0 to 1	—	—	—	—
1 to 5	—	—	1	—
5 to 10 ... ..	.2	1	2	—
10 to 15	—	1	—	1
15 to 20	4	5	1	1
20 to 25	5	8	—	—
25 to 35	12	13	2	—
35 to 45	8	10	—	—
45 to 55	13	4	—	—
55 to 65	3	—	—	—
65 and upwards ...	2	—	—	—
Totals	49	42	6	2

In Table VI. will be found figures showing the incidence and Death Rate of Tuberculosis, together with the General Death Rate and Infantile Mortality Death Rate extending over a period of years.

Table VI.

	No. of Cases Notified.	No. of Deaths.	Tuberculosis Death Rate.	General Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate
1916	97	50	.95	14.97	118
1917	67	62	1.14	13.70	109
1918	58	50	.95	18.25	132
1919	27	48	.89	13.44	105
1920	60	46	.69	14.77	106
1921	59	55	.96	11.66	84.5
1922	69	67	1.15	12.77	87.89
1923	95	51	.87	12.61	86.00
1924	95	59	1.00	12.45	92.24
1925	99	50	.86	13.5	106.2
1926	120	47	.82	10.5	87.89
1927	111	48	.80	12.4	98.44
1928	114	55	.95	11.06	66.88
1929	97	49	.83	15.07	114.7
1930	97	58	.98	11.6	65.62
1931	150	62	1.03	12.9	76
1932	113	65	1.08	12.8	92.3
1933	80	68	1.13	11.78	84.73
1934	99	56	.93	10.79	81.23
1935	99	50	.83	11.04	66.05

Lastly, Table VII. gives a statement of the number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Register on the last day of 1935.

Table VII.

Total No. of Cases on the Register at the End of 1935.						
Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Grand Total
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
231	197	428	68	54	122	550

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The following report is made by Dr. Wallace, viz. :—

I have the honour to submit a Report of the work carried out under the Venereal Diseases Scheme during 1935.

During the year, 232 new patients were examined, this being 9 more than in 1934. The areas contributing the patients and the diagnosis are shown in Table 1.

Table 1.

	Dudley.	Worcs.	Staffs.	West Brom.	Total for 1935	Total for 1934
Syphilis ...	17	4	18	—	39	45
Soft Chancre ...	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gonorrhœa ...	34	16	46	3	99	87
Conditions other than Venereal ...	35	11	43	5	94	90
TOTAL ...	86	31	107	8	232	223

In addition to these new patients, 190 others who on January 1st, 1935 had not completed their treatment continued to attend. Eight patients who had been removed from the Register in the previous year again reported for treatment and observation of the same infection. During the year, therefore, 430 cases were under active treatment.

The total attendances made by male patients were 7,516 and by women and children 3,218, making an aggregate of 10,734. This compares with 9,313 in 1934 ; 11,631 in 1933 10,101 in 1932 and 8,979 in 1931.

An analysis of the diagnoses gives the following results :—

Syphilis	.....	.....	.....	16.81%
Gonorrhœa	.....	.....	.....	42.67%
Soft Chancre	.....	.....	.....	0.0%
Conditions other than Venereal	.....	.....	.....	40.52%

There were 6 fewer new patients suffering from Syphilis than during the previous year. This decrease was due largely to a fall in the number of latent cases of Syphilis. This feature was noted in last year's Report and shows that modern anti-syphilitic treatment is capable of controlling and eradicating the disease. There was an increase of 12 over the previous year's figures in fresh gonorrhœal infections. This indicates that the control of Gonorrhœa is far from being an accomplished fact largely owing to the lack of suitable therapeutic measures. The numbers of male and female new cases of Gonorrhœa were 72 and 25 respectively. This ratio of approximately 1 to 3 gives some indication of the difficulty experienced in getting 'suspected' women to report for examination. Every effort is made to accomplish this but the fact that many infections are acquired in distant parts of the country makes complete success almost impossible.

The laboratory work was carried out as heretofore by Dr. Menton at the County Bacteriological Laboratory, Stafford, and during the year he performed tests on 830 blood sera and 11 cerebro-spinal fluids.

Eleven examinations for the diagnosis of Syphilis and 801 for Gonorrhœa were made at the Clinic by myself.

The number of injections given for the treatment of Syphilis was 3,466 as compared with 2,565 in 1934. The drugs used were largely the same as in previous years, while more extensive use was made of Acetylarsan, a preparation which I find is especially beneficial in the treatment of congenital Syphilis.

One hundred and thirty-six patients were discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure. Forty two left before completion of treatment and 10 after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure, notwithstanding the fact that the importance of cure is thoroughly impressed on all patients. Seventeen patients were transferred to other centres or to the care of private practitioners.

The close inter-departmental working continues between this centre and the Child Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinics. Co-operation was also maintained with the medical practitioners in the district.

For one week in 1935 the film " Shall the Children Pay " was shown at a local cinema. This picture made a plea for early and proper enlightenment of children on matters of sex and showed the disastrous end-results of ignorance. Later in the year in conjunction with the British Social Hygiene Council and the Dudley Education Committee a series of 4 lectures was given at the Girls High School on "Problems of the Modern Parent." These were open to the public and attracted large audiences. Again early sex enlightenment on biological lines was advocated.

A course of lectures was given at the Tipton Midwives Training Centre and these were supplemented by clinical demonstrations at this clinic. I also lectured to the Stourbridge and District Medical Society and to lay audiences.

In conclusion I wish to thank my nursing staff and attendants for their most loyal co-operation and assistance.

E. J. GORDON WALLACE.

*Venereal Diseases and Maternity
and Child Welfare Medical Officer.*

WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

The following Report is supplied by Mr. A. C. V. Thomas, the Secretary to The Wolverhampton, Dudley and Districts Institution for the Blind, viz.—

REPORT TO THE DUDLEY TOWN COUNCIL.

1st January to 31st December, 1935.

The responsibility for the Welfare of the Blind under the Blind Persons Act, 1920, is delegated by the Town Council to the Wolverhampton, Dudley and District Institution for the Blind. Under the Local Government Act, 1929, the arrangement with the Institution includes :—

1. Registration of all blind persons.
2. Employment of Dudley blind workers in the Institution Workshops at Wolverhampton.
3. Inclusion of Dudley blind Home Workers in the Institution Home Workers Scheme.
4. Home Teaching and visiting of the Unemployable Blind in their own homes.

5. Administration of the scheme augmenting the income of unemployable blind persons in the Borough on the basis of £1 per week.

Registration.

On December 31st, there was 106 blind persons on the Institution register. The following is a classification :—

Children under School Age	....	2
Children at School	.....	2
In Occupational Training	.....	2
Home Workers	....	2
Workshop Employees	.....	6
Institution Home Teacher	....	1
Employed elsewhere	.....	4
Mental and other cases in Institutions		6
Unemployables	.....	81
		<hr/>
		106
		<hr/>

Employment.

There are six Dudley Blind persons employed at the Institution. The earnings of these workers are based on Trades' Union or other recognised rates, and each employee receives a weekly augmentation (and if married a dependents allowance) in addition. The average weekly augmentation to each person is 16/-.

The occupations practised are :—

Brush making ;
 Mat making ;
 Machine knitting ;
 Chair* seating ;
 Fancy basket making ;
 Gardening.

During the period under review two trainees in basket making have been receiving instruction at the Institution. One successfully completed the course and continued as a qualified worker ; the other is making satisfactory progress and will soon be similarly qualified.

From the Register Classification above, it will be seen that a Dudley blind man is employed by the Institution as a Home Teacher and that another employed as Institution Gardener.

Home Workers.

There are two blind persons resident in Dudley included in the Institution Home Workers' Scheme. These workers also receive weekly augmentation.

Home Teaching and Visiting.

1680 visits have been made by the Institution Home Teacher to unemployable blind persons in their homes. Through the medium of this service the individual needs of all blind persons are brought to the notice of the Institution. All capable of being taught are given instruction in Braille and Moon reading and writing, and also in simple home occupations.

Very satisfactory results continue to be achieved by the Institution Social Centre held each month in King Street Congregational Church Room. The meetings are always well attended and excellent musical programmes are provided.

Augmentation of Income.

The income of unemployable blind persons is augmented on a basis of £1 per week. Under this scheme, administered by the Institution on behalf of the Town Council, 55 blind persons receive weekly grants.

In recent years there has been great improvement in the general provision made for—and circumstances of—the blind and the Institution Committee gratefully acknowledge the help and co-operation of the Town Council.

A. C. V. Thomas,

Secretary and Superintendent

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT, 1913—1927.

During the year the ascertainment of these cases has continued. Nurse Reynolds is the Mental Deficiency Supervisor. Every Friday morning a clinic is held at which old and new cases are seen and examined by me and forms and cards completed. Persons of all ages are seen at these clinics and all the cases are reported to the Mental Deficiency Committee. The notes of children of school age being forwarded to the Director of Education.

The total number of cases examined and recorded up-to-date are classified as follows :—

Idiots	.....	5
Imbeciles	.....	44
Feeble minded	.....	101
		<hr/>
Total	.....	150
		<hr/>

The Occupation Centre which was housed in the basement of the Education Offices has been moved into separate and better premises at Parsons Charity School in Wolverhampton Street, which as a school has been closed. There are two large rooms here. Persons of varying ages attend under the supervision of two teachers. A cook is also engaged, as a midday meal is provided—some pay for this, others get it free from the Council, the cost working out at 4d., each person.

The average number attending the Occupation Centre during the year was 20.

I set out hereunder a Report by the Petitioning Officer, Mr. Backler, giving particulars of mental defectives at the 1st January, 1936 viz :—

	M.	F.	T
1. (a) In Institutions under Order	17	17	34
(b) On Licence from Institution	—	1	1
2. Under Guardianship	—	6	6
3. Under Statutory Supervision	29	37	66
Of whom awaiting removal to an Institution	3	2	5
4. Mental Defectives in receipt of Poor Law Relief :—			
(a) In Institutions	1	1	2
(b) In receipt of Out-door Relief	5	9	14
5. Number of Mental Defectives not at present subject to be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Acts, but for whom Local Authority may subsequently become liable	16	8	24
Of whom number under Voluntary Supervision	16	8	24
6. Number of above Cases on the Registers of Occupation Centre :—			
(a) Under Statutory Supervision	6	11	17
(b) Under Voluntary Supervision	3	—	3
(c) Under Guardianship	—	3	3

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

This work is done at the Firs. The following specimens were examined during the year :—

Diphtheria Swabs	1755	Positive	92
Sputa for Tuberculosis	108	"	13
Ringworm	3	"	—
	-----		-----
Total	1866		105
	-----		-----
Urines	109		

Dr. Wallace carries out the Venereal Diseases Bacteriological work at the V.D. Clinic, and details will be found in his Report which is included in this volume.

Sterile swabs and sputum pots can always be had by Medical Practitioners if they will apply for them at the Firs.

VITAL STATISTICS TABLES

1.—TABLE SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE MORTALITY OF CERTAIN TOWNS IN
1935 AND THEIR BIRTH RATES, Etc.

Town	Population	Birth Rate per 1,000	Death Rate per 1,000	Zymotic Death Rate	Respira- tory Death Rate	Phthisis Death Rate	Infantile Death Rate
England and Wales (1935)	—	15.32	11.7	—	—	—	57.
Burton-on-Trent	48,000	13.70	12.80	.10	—	.56	62.
Wolverhampton	141,400	16.10	11.20	.48	1.19	.66	60.
DUDLEY	60,400	18.59	11.04	.61	2.12	.83	66.05
Worcester	52,700	14.46	13.68	.41	1.4	.61	52.5
Birmingham	1,033,000	15.40	10.90	.21	1.09	.71	64.

II.—DEATHS FROM THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES

WERE :—

Diseases	Total Deaths	Under 5 years	5 years and upwards
Scarlet Fever ...	2	1	1
Measles ...	2	2	—
Diphtheria ...	10	2	8
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—
Small Pox ...	—	—	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—
Diarrhoea ...	6	6	—
Influenza ...	17	1	16
Totals ...	37	12	25

III.—THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES IN THE VARIOUS WARDS WERE :—

Diseases	St. Thomas	Castle	St. Edmund	St. James	St. John	Netherton	Woodside	Guest Hospital	Stourbridge & Halesowen Hospital	Birmingham Hospital
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea, etc....	2	1	—	1	2	2	1	2	—	—
Influenza ...	1	3	1	—	1	3	1	—	—	—
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

IV. Causes of Death at Different Periods during the year 1935.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex.	AGGREGATE.													
		All ages		Under 1 Year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 and up- wards	
		1934	1935												
ALL CAUSES	M F	333 318	368 299	42 29	6 6	13 7	12 9	21 16	21 14	24 21	44 25	55 44	76 54	54 74	
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	M F	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
2. Measles	M F	4 2	2 —	— —	1 —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
3. Scarlet Fever	M F	2 1	2 —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	
4. Whooping Cough	M F	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
5. Diphtheria	M F	5 6	7 3	— —	— —	2 —	4 2	1 1	2 1	— —	2 1	1 2	— —	— —	
6. Influenza	M F	5 4	9 8	— —	— —	1 —	— 1	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	M F	— 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
8. Cerebro-spinal fever	M F	— 1	2 —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M F	25 21	27 17	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 6	7 5	5 4	8 2	3 —	1 —	— —	
10. Other Tuberculous diseases	M F	3 4	4 2	— 1	— —	2 —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
11. Syphilis	M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	M F	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
13. Cancer Malignant Disease	M F	33 33	38 46	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 4	4 7	14 17	12 12	4 6	
14. Diabetes	M F	2 7	3 4	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	1 2	
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	M F	15 18	25 23	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 4	4 6	14 4	5 9	

V.—DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGE PERIODS.

The subjoined Table gives the Deaths at various age periods for the last fifteen years.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Under 1 year ...	143	127	113	119	145	117	135	80	146	80	93	109	91	87	71
Between 1 and 5 years	67	83	110	55	115	48	77	57	92	53	54	54	30	31	32
Between 5 and 15 yrs.	35	36	37	65	41	24	34	36	26	26	19	29	19	32	21
Between 15 and 25 yrs.	25	39	40	97	36	67	40	85	46	39	39	35	40	40	37
Between 25 and 65 yrs.	205	247	213	160	223	210	246	154	282	252	260	264	265	227	248
Over 65 years ...	191	207	217	234	233	153	256	239	295	238	313	279	264	234	258

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DUDLEY.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1934, to 31st December, 1935.

FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS.													
NUMBER OF PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS.													
Age Periods	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upward	TOTAL ALL AGES	TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS
Pulmonary Males ...	—	—	2	—	4	5	12	8	13	3	2	49	67
Females	—	—	1	1	5	8	13	10	4	—	—	42	67
Non-Pulmonary M.	—	1	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	6	9
Females	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
TOTALS	—	1	5	2	11	13	27	18	17	3	2	99	145

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DUDLEY

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT

on the

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

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SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

OF THE

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DUDLEY.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee of the
County Borough of Dudley.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADY AND GENTLEMEN,

The spot light of interest in the sanitary circumstances of the Borough for 1935, centres mainly on :—

- (a) Continued activity in the matter of the Housing of the Working Classes—Pages Nos. 40-49, offshoots in the matter of Defestation—Page No. 67, and Welfare Service Page No. 50.
- (b) Reorganisation of Street Cleansing Services—Pages Nos. 58 and 62.
- (c) The new duties of the administration of the Health and Comfort provisions of the Shops Act of 1934—Page No. 74 and a noticeable increase in animals slaughtered in the Borough, Page No. 55.

Having given the reference to these points, I do not propose to repeat any part of them here by way of emphasis.

In case, however, as is sometimes admitted, the Report as a whole is not read, it may do no harm to draw attention to the following important facts, viz :— that up to December 31st, 1935 :—

The number of houses demolished under the Housing Act, 1930, was	615
The number of houses provided under the Housing Act, 1930	671
That of the 750 houses scheduled to be demolished in the Five Year Programme ending 1938, the position at 31st December, 1935, was :—	
No. actually demolished	266
No. approved for demolition	354
Represented for demolition	112
	732

From time to time reference has been made in previous Reports to the nature of the main activities for the year and comment offered where it was considered necessary.

In 1933, I estimated that Housing Work took up 75% of the time of the staff. The appointment of two Temporary Inspectors and one Temporary Clerk for Slum Clearance Work, and one Temporary District Sanitary Inspector, has improved the ratio of attention to all duties, although the principal reason for these appointments was to enable the Five Year Slum Clearance Programme to be reduced to three years and more action to be taken under the repairs section of the Housing Act. Good progress has been made toward the fulfilling of all these intentions, but since the appointments, important new demands have been made on the whole of the staff by the additional duties imposed by the Shops Act, 1934, and the conducting of the Overcrowding Census required under the 1935 Act.

The increase in the number of animals slaughtered in the Borough makes an increased demand on the District Inspectors' time. Meat inspection is a matter that cannot, with safety, be left undone.

My thanks are due to the whole of the staff and workmen for their continued loyalty and attention to duty. Duties today are so varied that only by each Official carrying to the full his responsibility, can success be achieved, and I am pleased to be able to record that this fact is generally appreciated by the staff and their actions are dictated accordingly.

To Dr. Blaker and colleagues in other Departments, I am indebted for continued help and co-operation, whilst I am indebted also to the Chairman and Members of the Committee for their continued confidence.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

S. SKITT,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent.*

HOUSING.

OPERATION OF THE HOUSING ACTS, 1925—1930.

In the Report under this heading for the year 1934, a fairly complete summary was given as in previous years on points of interest and development for that year.

The year 1935 seems to have been one more of continuance than of development, and with the exception of the introduction of the new Housing Act, there is little to be recorded beyond the routine matters. These latter do, however, make quite good reading for anyone sufficiently interested to study them, and show a progress of which the Borough can be proud.

A great deal could be said of the effect of the New Housing Act, as to Overcrowding, Slum Clearance and other phases of Housing action, but as at this stage it could only be explanatory in character and not of accomplishment under the Act, I feel that it is best left for comment on future occasions, should that be desirable

A summary of the position in the Borough with respect to action under the Housing Act, 1930, as to Demolition and Representation is as follows :—

The number of houses submitted to the Ministry of Health for demolition under the Five Year Programme ending 1938 showed :—

(a)	For Demolition by Clearance Areas	.....	.....	516
(b)	For Demolition of Individually Unfit Houses			234
				<hr/>
		Total	.....	750
				<hr/>
	Actually demolished under (a) above	.....	.....	95
*	Actually demolished under (b) above	.....	.....	171
				<hr/>
	Approved for Demolition (Areas	.....	.....	266
	(Individually Unfit	.....	.....	88
	Represented for Demolition (Areas	.....	.....	98
	(Individually Unfit	.....	.....	14
				<hr/>
				466
	Total number of houses dealt with under the Five			<hr/>
	Year Programme	.....	.....	732
*	(Includes houses demolished following informal action)			<hr/>

Houses demolished under the Housing Act, 1930 prior to commencement of the present Five Year Programme :—

(a)	Clearance Areas	.....	.....	.....	.....	156
(b)	Individually Unfit	.....	.....	.....	.....	193
						<hr/>
						349

Total number of houses demolished under the 1930 Act :—

Under Five Year Programme	266
Prior to commencement of Five Year Programme.....	349
	—— 615
Undertakings accepted up to 31st December, 1935 to make fit	36
Undertakings accepted up to 31st December, 1935 not to re-let	17
Closing Orders	5
Houses made fit under Section 17 (Repair Section)	431
Houses repaired under the Public Health Act	1095
Houses provided under the Housing Act, 1930 up to 31st December, 1935	671

Clearance Areas dealt with up to 31st December, 1935 are as follows :

Birmingham Street- 163 Houses - Demolished.	
New Hall Street - 7 Houses - Demolished.	
Phoenix Passage - 45 Houses - Demolished.	
Stafford Street (Garden Walk) - 34 Houses - Demolished.	
Dunn Street - 181 Houses - In process of Demolition	
Pitfield Row - 85 Houses - Order confirmed.	
Cross Street No. 1 - 36 Houses - Represented to Ministry.	
Cross Street No. 2 - 10 Houses - Represented to Ministry.	
High Street - 8 Houses - Represented to Ministry.	
Wood Street - 6 Houses - Represented to Ministry.	

The tables and Analysis of conditions dealt with in the remainder of this Section are perhaps more a matter of statistical record than of interest to the layman, a possible exception being page 45, which shows in detail conditions causing the rehousing of families under the 1930 and other Acts since November, 1929, a record of which the Town can be proud, it being questionable if any other Local Authority can show a better one on a comparable basis of Population.

This section would not be complete without some reference to the work of the Welfare Officer, an appointment referred to in the 1934 Report. Reference to pages 46, 81 and 82 of that Report will refresh memories as to the inauguration of a Housing Welfare Service. There can be no doubt that the appointment has been justified. Problems affecting Corporation tenancies as it concerns both people and property are dealt with, and the summary of the year's visits and work as shown on page 50 will, I think, show a position that will speak for itself as to the justification.

This service, I am sure, is only in its infancy, and if, as seems likely, the Local Authority is ultimately to become the owner of nearly one-half of the Working Class Dwellings in their area, the need for such a service will as a matter of proper Housing Management become greater, not less.

Associated with Re-Housing from Unfit Houses is the service of fumigation of furniture and properties. Separate reference is made to this service on page 67, under the heading of Disinfection and Defestation.

TABLE 1.
HOUSING ACT, 1930. OPERATION OF SECTION 17.
(Repairs Section).

No. of Houses inspected and recorded—46.

Preliminary Notices—			Statutory Notices—		
Served	...	31	Served	...	28
*Complied with	...	54	Complied with	...	9
*Work commenced	...	16	Work commenced	...	35

Analysis of Housing Accommodation and Type.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION. No. in brackets indicates number of houses in that class having scullery in addition.	Back to Back.	Blank back Wall.	Through vent or light.	Throu gh Houses.	Court Prop- ties.
1 B.R. & 1 L.R. ... (—)	1	—	—	—	—
2 B.R. & 1 L.R. ... (—)	—	—	—	—	—
3 B.R. & 1 L.R. ... (—)	—	—	—	—	—
2 B.R. & 2 L.R. ... (4)	—	—	—	14	—
3 B.R. & 2 L.R. ... (6)	—	—	—	7	—
3 B.R. & 3 L.R. ... (17)	—	—	—	19	—
4 B.R. & 2 or 3 L.R. ... (4)	—	—	—	4	—
3 B.R. 2 L.R. & Shop (1)	—	—	—	1	—

Analysis of Conditions Found.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.	Separate ...	...	...	...	34
	Common to 2 houses	...	...	...	6
	" " 3 houses	...	...	...	—
	" " 4 or more houses	...	...	...	—
	Type : Water Closet	...	...	...	39
	Other Types	...	...	...	—
WATER SUPPLY.	Separate ...	...	...	...	34
	Common to 2 houses	...	...	...	6
	" " 3 houses	...	...	...	—
	" " 4 or more houses	...	...	...	—
	Well Water	...	...	...	—
WASH-HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.	Separate ...	...	...	...	34
	Common to 2 houses	...	...	...	6
	" " 3 houses	...	...	...	—
	" " 4 or more houses	...	...	...	—
FOODSTORE.	Satisfactory	...	...	...	1
	Common with Coals	...	...	...	—
	Other unsatisfactory	...	...	...	45
YARDS.	Paved	...	...	...	32
	Unpaved...	...	...	...	—
	Part Paved	...	...	...	3
	Separate	...	...	...	32
	Common to 1—6 houses	...	...	...	3
	" " 6—12 houses	...	...	...	—
	" " over 12 houses	...	...	...	—
SINKS AND BRICK SILLS.	Scullery :	No. of sinks	...	...	34
		" " brick sills	...	...	1
	Wash-house :	" " sinks (sep.)	...	...	—
		" " " (com.)	...	...	5
		" " sills (sep.)	...	...	—
		" " " (com.)	...	...	—

*These figures have reference also to notices served in 1932, 1933 and 1934.

TABLE 2.
HOUSING ACT, 1930. OPERATION OF SECTIONS 19 & 20.
(Demolition and Closure Sections for Individual Houses).

No. of Houses inspected and recorded—110.					
No. of Closing Orders served	3	No. of houses where Undertakings			
No. of Dem. Orders served	66	where accepted:			
No. of houses demolished...	81	A. To make fit	...	...	8
No. outstanding for demolition	...	B. Not to re-use for human	...	...	1
	88	habitation...	...	...	—
		No. actually made fit	...	...	—

Analysis of Housing Accommodation and Type.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION. No. in brackets indicates number of houses in that class having scullery in addition.	Back to Back.	Blank back Wall.	Through vent or light.	Through Houses.	Court Propert- ies.
1 L.R. only ... (—)	—	—	—	—	—
1 B.R. & 1 L.R. ... (1)	6	8	1	—	10
2 B.R. & 1 L.R. ... (22)	9	25	7	22	27
3 B.R. & 1 L.R. ... (1)	—	—	—	1	—
2 B.R. & 2 L.R. ... (3)	—	7	1	15	7
3 B.R. & 2 L.R. ... (2)	—	—	—	3	—
3 B.R. & 3 L.R. ... (—)	—	—	—	—	—
4 B.R. & 2 or 3 L.R. ... (—)	—	—	—	—	—
2 B.R. 1 L.R. & Shop (4)	—	—	—	5	—

Analysis of Conditions Found.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.	Separate ...	...	...	...	25
	Common to 2 houses	...	...	...	32
	" " 3 houses	...	...	...	8
	" " 4 or more houses	...	...	...	1
	Type : Water closet	...	...	...	64
	Other Types	...	...	...	2
WATER SUPPLY.	Separate ...	...	...	...	32
	Common to 2 houses	...	...	...	12
	" " 3 houses	...	...	...	9
	" " 4 or more houses	...	...	...	7
	Well Water	...	...	...	—
WASH-HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.	No washing facilities	...	...	...	2
	Separate ...	...	...	...	29
	Common to 2 houses	...	...	...	11
	" " 3 houses	...	...	...	12
	" " 4 or more houses	...	...	...	6
FOODSTORE.	Satisfactory	...	...	...	2
	Common with coals	...	...	...	20
	Other unsatisfactory	...	...	...	63
	No provision	...	...	...	25
YARDS.	Paved ...	...	...	...	7
	Unpaved...	...	...	...	5
	Part Paved	...	...	...	25
	Separate ...	...	...	...	12
	Common to 1—6 houses	...	...	...	21
	" " 6—12 houses	...	...	...	3
SINKS AND BRICK SILLS	" " over 12 houses	...	...	...	1
	Scullery :	No. of sinks	...	...	18
		" " sills	...	...	8
	Wash-house :	" " sinks (sep.)	...	...	5
		" " " (com.)	...	...	23
		" " sills (sep.)	...	...	1
		" " " (com.)	...	...	5
	No sinks ...	...	...	...	3

TABLE 3.
HOUSING ACT, 1930. OPERATION OF SECTION 1.
(Clearance Areas).

No. of houses inspected and recorded—161.

Analysis of Housing Accommodation and Type.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION. No. in brackets indicates number of houses in that class having scullery in addition.	Back to Back.	Blank back wall.	Through vent or light.	Through houses.	Court Prop- erties.
1 Room only ... (—)	—	—	—	—	—
1 B.R. & 1 L.R. ... (4)	4	9	1	3	4
2 B.R. & 1 L.R. (43)	23	34	2	33	22
2 or 3 B.R. 1 L.R. and shop ... (—)	—	—	—	3	—
3 B.R. & 1 L.R. ... (—)	—	—	—	—	—
2 B.R. & 2 L.R. ... (5)	—	5	2	24	3
3 B.R. & 2 L.R. ... (3)	—	1	—	8	1
3 B.R., 2 L.R. & shop (2)	—	—	—	3	—
2 B.R. & 3 L.R. ... (—)	—	—	1	—	—
4 B.R. & 2 or 3 L.R. ... (1)	—	—	—	3	—
4 B.R., 1 or 2 L.R. ...	—	—	—	—	—
& shop ... (—)	—	—	—	—	—
Premises having more than above ... (1)	—	—	—	2	—

Analysis of conditions found.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.	Separate	38
	Common to 2 houses	49
	" " 3 "	8
	" " 4 or more houses	—
	Type : Water Closet	95
	Other Types (Pail closets)	—
WATER SUPPLY.	Separate	40
	Common to 2 houses	15
	" " 3 "	10
	" " 4 or more houses	12
	Well Water	—
WASH HOUSE ACCOMMODATION	Separate	57
	Common to 2 houses	14
	" " 3 "	11
	" " 4 or more houses	10
FOODSTORE.	Satisfactory	—
	Common with Coals	14
	Other unsatisfactory	120
	No Foodstores	7
YARDS.	Paved	12
	Unpaved	—
	Part paved	39
	Separate	15
	Common 1—6 houses	31
	" 6—12 "	5
	" over 12 houses	—
SINKS AND BRICK SILLS.	Scullery : No. of sinks	32
	" " sills	18
	Wash-house : " " sinks (sep.)	15
	" " sinks (com.)	20
	" " sills (sep.)	1
	" " " (com).	15
	No sinks or sills	3

TABLE 4.

PARTICULARS OF RE-HOUSING OF FAMILIES FROM UNFIT HOUSES, OVERCROWDED HOUSES AND HOUSES OCCUPIED BY PERSONS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS, ETC.

The figures are for houses allocated by the Health Committee under agreement with the Housing Committee commencing November, 1929, and ending December 31st, 1935.

Families Removed - 1929, 34 ; 1930, 350 ; 1931 150 ; 1932, 155; 1933, 300 ; 1934, 85 ; 1935, 266 ; Total : 1,340.

Conditions causing Removal.		Families Re-housed.	
(1)	Caravans	.....	17
(2)	Corporation—	Having T.B. patient and being	
	(Munition Hutments)	overcrowded	3
	"	being overcrowded	12
	"	For other purposes	87
(3)	Overcrowding only	.....	376
	"	with T.B. in family	48
(4)	Specials	.....	13
(5)	Street widening	.....	21
(6)	Unfit house only	(individual Section 19)	296
	"	with T.B. in family	2
	"	with Overcrowding	69
(7)	Tuberculosis only	.....	15
(8)	Birmingham Street Slum Clearance Area	.....	159
(9)	New Hall Street Slum Clearance Area	.....	17
(10)	Phoenix Passage Slum Clearance Area	.....	49
(11)	Stafford Street (Garden Walk) Slum Clearance Area	.....	35
(12)	Dunn Street Slum Clearance Area	.....	121

An important decision was made by the Housing Committee in September, whereby fifty per cent of the houses becoming vacant on the various estates from time to time are allocated for the rehousing of families having a tubercular patient and living under adverse housing conditions, which enabled tuberculosis re-housing to be re-commenced after an interval of three or four years.

Sixteen of these families were rehoused from September up to 31st December, and 13 remained to be finally investigated and dealt with. Ten tuberculosis families were in receipt of financial assistance at the end of the year amounting to £86 9s. 0d. per annum.

The total number of families rehoused, having a tubercular member up to the 31st December, 1935, was 68.

The number of families in receipt of financial assistance under the 1930 Act on the 31st December, 1935 was 403, and the average amount of assistance given, i.e., deducted from net rent, was 2/1d. per week per family.

HOUSING.**Summary as required by Ministry of Health.****1.—Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :—**

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	911
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose (includes re-inspections)	4024
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	316
	(b)	Number of inspections and re-inspections made for the purpose	2000
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	316
(4)		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	595

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :—

	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	198
--	---	-----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—**A.—Proceedings under Section 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—**

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	28
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
	(a) By Owners	7
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	2

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	241
-----	--	-----

(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a)	By Owners	94
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	Nil

C.—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	66
(1a)	Number of undertakings accepted—To make fit 8, not to re-let 1	9
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses, demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	81

D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	3
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

The following is a summary of the Return submitted to the Ministry of Health on December 31st, 1935, as to the progressive achievement under the Housing Act, 1930.

Part I. of the Act - Clearance Area.

No. of unfit dwelling-houses demolished	249
No. of other houses demolished	2
No. of persons displaced from demolished houses	1241

Part II. of the Act. Individually Unfit Houses.

No. of houses demolished (Section 19)	307
No. of buildings closed (Section 20)	5
No. of persons displaced from above	1295
No. of dwelling-houses made fit—formal action	105
No. of Voluntary Demolitions	57
No. of dwelling-houses closed under undertaking	17
No. of dwelling-houses made fit—informal action	363

Street Widening.

Eighteen houses were demolished during the year for street widening.

HOUSING.

Number of New Houses erected in the Borough.

The following Tables furnished by the Borough Engineer show the number of houses erected in the Borough, under the 1919 and 1923 to 1930 Acts, since the War.

Livingroom, Scullery and 3 Bedrooms.			
RED HILL	...	...	102
BLOWERS GREEN	...	...	60
NORTHFIELD ROAD	...	...	60
BURNT TREE	...	...	24
WOODSIDE	...	...	220
BUNNS LANE	...	...	60
WHITE NOBS	...	...	32
CRADLEY ROAD	...	...	216
BREWERY FIELDS	...	...	16
TANFIELD ROAD	...	...	22
BELPER ROW	...	...	20
WATSONS GREEN	...	...	116
BOWLING GREEN...	...	...	101
PRIORY ESTATE	...	...	1025
WOLVERTON ROAD	...	...	114
TOTAL	...	...	2188

Livingroom, Scullery and 2 Bedrooms.			
BOWLING GREEN...	...	...	24
PRIORY ESTATE	...	...	380
WOLVERTON ROAD	...	...	164
TOTAL	...	...	568

Parlour, Scullery, Livingroom and 4 Bedrooms.			
RED HILL	...	...	8
NORTHFIELD ROAD	...	...	6
PRIORY ESTATE	...	...	6
TOTAL	...	...	20

Parlour, Livingroom, Scullery and 3 Bedrooms.			
RED HILL	...	...	12
BLOWERS GREEN	...	...	44
NORTHFIELD ROAD	...	...	14
BURNT TREE	...	...	18
PRIORY ESTATE	...	...	78
TOTAL	...	...	166

SUMMARY.

SITE.	Total No. of houses erected to date.
RED HILL	122
BLOWERS GREEN	104
NORTHFIELD ROAD	80
BURNT TREE	42
WOODSIDE	220
BUNNS LANE	60
WHITE NOBS	32
CRADLEY ROAD	216
BREWERY FIELDS	16
TANFIELD ROAD	22
BELPER ROW	20
WATSONS GREEN	116
BOWLING GREEN...	125
PRIORY ESTATE	1489
WOLVERTON ROAD	278
GRAND TOTAL...	2942

HOUSES ERECTED BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

Year.	Subsidised.	Not Subsidised.
1919/23	—	37
1924	71	17
1925	20	12
1926	32	15
1927	44	22
1928	18	9
1929	24	21
1930	—	35
1931	—	62
1932	—	113
1933	—	298
1934	—	322
1935	—	310
Total	209	1273
Grand Total—1482.		

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year 1935.

(a) Total including numbers given separately under
(b) :—

(1) By the Local Authority	.....	.....	258
(2) By other Local Authorities	.....	.....	—
(3) By other bodies and persons	.....	.....	310

(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts :—

(1) By the Local Authority :—

(a) For the purpose of Part II. of the Act of 1925	.....	.....	.....	—
(b) For the purpose of Part III. of the Act of 1925	.....	.....	.....	—
(c) For other purposes.....	.....	.....	.....	258
(allocated to the 1924 Act).				
(allocated to 1930 Act).				

(2) By other bodies or persons 2009

Inhabited houses—1931 Census 13,385

New houses erected since 1st January, 1932 :—

By Private enterprise	.....	.....	.....	1043
By Corporation	.....	.....	.....	966
				2009
				15,394

No. of houses known to be demolished and vacated since
1st January, 1932 613

Estimated No. of inhabited houses in Borough at 31st
December, 1935 14,781

**Analysis of records made by the Housing Welfare Officer as to his work
during the year.**

Visits and Re-visits made to Private Houses prior to removal of families to Council Houses on account of :—	Prim-ary Visits	Re-visits	Conditions found			
			Dirty, no bug infestation.	Clean, no bug infestation.	Bug Infestation only.	Bug Infested & Dirty
(a) Unfit Houses	250	519	4	21	204	21
(b) Overcrowding or presence of Tuberculosis in family	16	24	1	11	4	—
Total ...	266	543	5	32	208	21
Visits & Re-visits made to Council Houses.						
(a) 1930 Act Houses.	272	111	20	236	15	1
(b) Houses other than 1930 Act.	242	76	7	220	14	1
(c) Houses having Tubercular Patient	15	42	—	12	3	—
(d) Houses vacant or for exchange of tenancy	98	16	—	90	5	3
Total ...	*627	*244	27	558	37	5

*Of this number :—

Visits on complaint — 126

Visits in course of
routine — 632

Results of visits to families rehoused from Unfit Houses.

Satisfactory Premises	...	...	...	...	286
Unsatisfactory premises for re-visiting	...	...	...	...	97
Premises where improvement has been obtained (1930 Act)	...	...	...	...	28
Total number of Houses where improvement in Cleanliness has been maintained	...	...	...	...	46
Special Reports on matter dealt with	...	...	...	...	30
Office interviews, tenants, etc.	...	...	...	...	174
Total Number of Welfare Visits	...	...	...	...	1681
<hr/>					
Number of families removed after fumigation service to furniture	.....	.....	.....	.....	229
Number of Council houses fumigated and cleared of bugs					47

PUBLIC FOOD SUPPLIES

INSPECTION OF PUBLIC FOOD SUPPLIES AND FOOD PREMISES.

There is very little call for comment on this section of the Report for the year 1935. The chief item of interest relates to the number of animals slaughtered in the Borough which, as indicated on Page 55 shows a considerable increase.

The explanation for this is, in the main, due to the development by the Dudley and District Co-operative Society Ltd., of their premises at West Street, so as to enable them to carry out their own slaughtering and food preparation. There has, in addition, been increased slaughtering in certain other Slaughter Houses. Reference to the effect of this on staff work, is made in the introduction to the Report.

Consistent action has been taken in the matter of sampling of milk and other foods, the records not varying a great deal from previous years. In the taking of samples for any purpose, chemical or examination as to cleanliness or presence of Tuberculosis in milk, regard is always had to previous samples and results, to the report of the Ministry of Health and to local circumstances, so as to ensure that the most effective results are obtained.

A noticeable difference through the year in the carrying out of duties in connection with Meat and Foods is that Traders in nearly all trades seek and welcome the help, advice and co-operation of Inspectors. It was not always so, and I feel quite satisfied that both Traders and Public are, in fact, coming more and more to realise the value of the Health Services in the supervision of Public Food supplies.

All the Sanitary Inspectors doing this work in the Borough hold certificates by separate examination as Meat and Food Inspectors.

REGISTRATIONS UNDER THE MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

Under the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922 and Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

A.—Retailers :—

				Existing.	New (1934)	Dis- continued or struck off	Total.
Loose Milk	...	...		107	4	4	107
Bottled "	...	...		249	4	1	252

B.—Producers, Dairymen or Wholesalers

...	...	36	—	—	36
-----	-----	----	---	---	----

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

	Grade A.	A.T.T.	Cert.	Past.
1. No. and type of new Licences	—	—	—	—
2. Total number and type licensed (all retailers)	14	2	2	3

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

The number of registered Milk Producers, Wholesalers and Retailers is as follows :—

*Producers	...	...	...	20
Wholesalers	...	...	...	15
Retailers	...	...	...	395

*All producers are included as Retailers and are also registered as Wholesalers.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Samples.	No. taken for		Bacteriological Content A.										Tuberculosis Content B.	
			Bacteriological Count per c.c.						Coliform organisms present in				Neg.	Pos.
	Bact. Count A.	T.B. Count B.	Under 30,000	Under 200,000	Under 500,000	Over 500,000	1 c.c.	10th	100th	1000th				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Loose Milk ...	44	25	22	12	7	3	8	11	3	19	24	1		
Bottled Milk ...	11	3	5	5	1	—	2	—	2	3	3	—		
Designated Milks :—														
Grade " A " ...	3	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—		
" " A.T.T." ...	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
" Certified ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
" Pasteurised ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
" "A" Pasteurised	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		
Totals ...	63	31	34	18	8	3	10	12	5	22	30	1		

The samples in columns Nos. 5, 6, 9 and 10 are all dirty milks.

FOOD AND DRUGS ADULTERATION ACT, 1928.

Total number of Samples taken ... 118

Milk	...	...	55	Sardines	...	...	2
Bicarbonate of Soda...			1	Pepper	...	...	1
Ground Cinnamon	...		1	Salmon & Shrimp Paste			1
Suet	...	...	2	Turpentine	...	...	1
Lard	...	...	1	Seidlitz Powder	...		1
Cocoa	...	...	2	Iodised Throat Tablets			1
Treacle	...	...	1	Dripping	...	...	1
Almond Oil	...	...	1	Sausage	...	...	1
Coffee Extract	...		1	Mincemeat	...	...	3
Mustard	...	...	1	Tartaric Acid	...		1
Boracic Ointment	...		1	Gravy Browning	...		1
Baking Powder	...		2	Olive Oil	...	...	1
Tea	...	...	1	Ipecacuanha Wine	...		1
Corned Beef	...		1	Whisky	...	...	4
Cream	...	...	2	Rum	...	...	1
Butter	...	...	1	Gin	...	...	1
Sugar	...	...	1	Strawberry Jam	...		1
Cooking Compound	...		1	Currants	...	...	1
Self Raising Flour			3	Egg Powder	...	...	1
Margarine	...	...	1	Ground Almonds	...		1
Tincture of Iodine	...		1	Icing Sugar	...		1
Epsom Salts	...		1	Raisins	...	...	1
Glauber Salts...	...		1	Spice	...	...	1
Rice	...	...	1	Syrup of Figs	...		1
Castor Oil	...	...	1	Boracic Powder	...		1
Borax	...	...	1	Tomato Sauce	...		1

Three samples of milk were reported upon adversely by the Public Analyst for the year 1935, viz :—

Sample No.	Description.	Result of Analysis.	Remarks.
196.	Milk.	Deficient of 17% natural Milk fat.	Formal sample taken from Retailer.
206.	Milk.	Deficient nearly 2% solids not fat.	An appeal to cow sample taken as a result of sample No. 196 caused this matter to be dealt with by advice.
207.	Milk.	Deficient 5% of milk fat.	Ditto.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AND PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

There are at the present time 11 Licenced Slaughter Houses and 9 Registered Slaughter Houses.

The following Animals were notified for slaughter and inspected during the year at Registered and Licenced premises ; these figures show a considerable increase over the totals for 1934, which were :—Notified—9,745 and Inspected—9,547.

				Notified.	Inspected.
Beasts	...	...	...	1207	1193
Sheep	...	...	...	4185	4072
Pigs	...	...	...	7310	7283
Calves	...	...	...	69	66
Goats	...	...	...	—	—
				12771	12614

In addition 33 pigs were notified and 33 inspected at premises not Registered or Licenced.

Visits to Slaughter Houses for inspection of Meat and premises 2,201.

Meat and other Foods Condemned.

			Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
Carcases	...	...	7	7	13	27
Part Carcases	...	...	1	—	4	5
Heads	...	...	60	—	634	694
Lungs	...	...	150	74	806	1030
Livers	...	...	128	128	360	616
Hearts	...	...	7	15	264	286
Forend Pieces	...	...	—	—	96	96
Kidneys	...	...	9	—	84	93
Udders	...	...	38	—	1	39
Mesenteries	...	...	15	—	23	38
Stomachs	...	...	4	—	25	29
Intestines	...	...	4	—	25	29
Spleens	...	...	4	—	12	16
Bellies	...	...	1	—	11	12
Loins	...	...	—	—	10	10
Fore Quarters	...	...	3	—	5	8
Hind Quarters	...	...	1	—	1	2
Shoulders	...	...	—	2	1	3
Skirtings	...	...	4	—	—	4
Briskets	...	...	2	—	—	2
Sides	...	...	—	—	2	2
Legs	...	...	—	—	2	2
Feet	...	...	—	—	2	2
Rind and Trimmings	...	...	—	—	2	2
Omentum	...	...	1	—	—	1

DISEASES.

	Beasts. lbs.	Sheep. lbs.	Pigs. lbs.	Total. lbs.
Tuberculosis	5232	—	11320	16552
Parasitical Cysts	393	133	121	647
Congestion	113	9	854	976
Emaciation	440	32	—	472
Suffocation	—	40	373	413
Distomatosis	250	138	23	411
Pneumonia	65	30	239	334
Cirrhosis	60	24	231	315
Abscesses	256	29	17	302
Mammitis	251	—	—	251
Bruised	64	—	160	224
Pluerisy	70	—	115	185
Angiomatosis	174	—	—	174
Natural Death	—	153	—	153
Dropsy	71	—	39	110
Pericarditis	2	3	88	93
Immaturity	—	—	67	67
Johnes Disease	65	—	—	65
Mastitis	62	—	—	62
Jaundice	—	55	—	55
Inflammation	3	—	49	52
Fatty Degeneration	32	5	15	52
Hydro-Nephrosis	4	—	42	46
Necrosis	18	7	20	45
Undulation	44	—	—	44
Decomposition	10	—	22	32
Urticaria	—	—	31	31
Fatty Infiltration	12	—	—	12
Nephritis	4	—	7	11
Hyaline Degeneration	—	—	11	11
Enteritis	—	—	7	7
Oedema	4	—	—	4

Visits to other Food premises for inspection and Foods condemned were as follows:—

Premises.

General Food Premises—Shops and Markets	...	825
Food preparing premises	... ..	5
Cold Stores	... ..	15

Foods Condemned.

Tins of Milk	...	...	Unsound	162
Tins of Syrup	...	...	"	2
Tins of Fruit	...	...	"	129
Tins of Fish	...	...	"	52
Jars of Fish Paste	...	...	"	4
Tins of Peas	...	...	"	9
Tins of Beef	...	...	"	25
Tins of Soup	...	...	"	1
Tins of Beans	...	...	"	7
Tins of Chicken and Ham Roll			"	1
Broad Beans	...	...	"	21 Bags 5 Baskets
Plums ($\frac{1}{2}$ Bushels)	...	...	"	11
Bottles of Sauce	...	...	"	5
Tins of Prawns	...	...	"	Part Tin
Tins of Frozen Livers	...	...	"	8
Jars of Lemon Cheese	...	...	"	5
Carcases of Frozen Mutton			Black Mould (2 tons 11 cwts 2 qrs.)	103

PUBLIC CLEANSING

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE.

(Report for Financial Year ending 31st March, 1935)

In presenting the usual statistical records of work done and cost for the Public Cleansing Services, it is necessary for the first time in this Report to include figures as to the Street Cleansing Service. As mentioned in the Report for 1934, the Street Cleansing Service was transferred to the Health Committee as from July 1st of that year.

No change took place in the House Refuse Collection and Disposal Service, this being now satisfactorily established on a basis of collection by Mechanical Vehicles of semi-dustless loading type and of disposal by Controlled tipping at a reasonable cost. Consideration is being given as to the need for additional transport to meet the requirements of building development, and to meet the need for a more sanitary method of dealing with Cesspools and Pails, no new vehicles having been purchased for either purpose since 1931.

There was a definite change in the methods of the Street Cleansing Service. Collection by Horse drawn open carts was discontinued, as was also the practice of disposal on the nearest convenient piece of land. The method now adopted is that Street Refuse is swept and loaded into Dust Bins fitted to an Orderly truck which the Sweeper uses on his beat. When the bins are full the refuse is emptied into the Motor Vehicles used for House Refuse Collection and taken with the House Refuse to the Controlled Tip.

The organisation of both Services is such that without any additional sweepers and without interfering with the House Refuse Collection Service, it has been found that in addition to the considerable improvement of the hygiene of the collection and disposal of street sweepings, which was the main reason for the change, it has been found possible to slightly increase the mileage swept per week. A saving in cost has also been achieved, but as the change has not yet covered a complete financial year, this should not be regarded as an indication of future cost.

I am by no means satisfied that the Streets are maintained as clean as they should be, and hope at a later stage, when more experience has been gained of the best means of securing improvement, to make recommendations, which, whilst they may involve spending on the Service such saving as has been made by the re-organisation, will more than justify itself by giving a condition of cleanliness and orderliness of the Streets of the Town of which Citizens can be proud, not ashamed.

Consideration was given during the year to the provision of Street Litter Bins, and in fact during the Calendar Year of 1935, one gross of these were obtained and fitted throughout the Borough.

Further reference will be made to this in next year's Report.

The following statistics show details of all Cleansing Services both as to work done and costs.

HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION.

Financial Year Ending—	1935.	1934.	1929 *
No. of houses and other premises to which collection service was given ...	14,602	14,550	12,500
Average No. of ashbins cleansed per week ...	14,867	14,660	8,546
Average No. of privy middens cleansed per week ...	10	12	No data
Average No. of pail closets cleansed per week ...	128	120	No data
Average No. of cesspools cleansed per week ...	14	16	No data
No. of ashpits emptied throughout the year ...	5	12	11,204
Total refuse collected in tons	21,060	20,622	20,733

COSTS.**A. GENERAL.**

Financial Year Ending :—	1935.	1934.	1929 *
Total net Cost of Collection and Disposal	£7161	£7,203	£10,329
Capital Cost defrayed out of Revenue with Loan Charges	£393	Nil.	Nil.
Expenditure for all purposes	£7,554	£7,203	£10,329
Income from Trade Refuse and Miscellaneous Sales and Royalties	£723	† £757	£13
Net expenditure for all purposes	£6,831	£6,446	£10,316
Rateable Value	£236,938	£226,781	£213,618
Product of Penny Rate	£919	£876 11s. 9	£812
Total Rates in £	16/-d.	16/-d.	15/3d.
Net Cost—equivalent Rate in the £	7.433d.	6.822d.	11.6d.
Percentage of above total rates in the £	3.871%	3.79%	6.34%
Total net cost per premises cleansed	9/4d.	8/10d.	16/6d.
Weight (in cwts) per 1,000 population per day (365 days)	19.3	18.8	19.3

† £718 of this amount is for the sale of land to the Public Works Committee of the Corporation (In the year ending 31/3/33 a capital cost of £1,750 was for the purchase of approximately 43 acres of Land). The Public Works Committee took over approximately 18 acres.

B. COLLECTION.

Financial Year Ending :—	1935.	1934.	1929*
Total net cost (exclusive of Income)	£5,997	£5,625	£9,106
Total net cost per ton	5/8d.	5/5d.	8/9d.
Total net cost per premises cleansed	8/2d.	7/9d.	14/7d.
C. DISPOSAL.			
Total net cost (exclusive of Income)	£1,557	£1,578	£1,223
Total net cost per ton in the Control of Tips	1/5d.	1/2d.	No data

* This year is given for comparative purposes, both in collection and cost records because it is the last year prior to the re-organisation of the Service.

D. VEHICLE COSTS.

Financial Year Ending :—	1935	1934
Four S.D. Freighters engaged in the collection of ashbin and trade refuse		
Average cost per ton	4/3d.	4/4d.
Average cost per mile travelled	3/10d.	4/4½d.
Two Morris Commercial Vehicles engaged in various duties		
Average cost per ton	5/9d.	4/1d.
Average cost per mile travelled	1/4d.	1/7d.

E. COSTING—REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The following figures, taken from the Corporation Account Books and prepared by the Borough Treasurer, are of interest for comparative purposes :—

Year Ending.	Contract or Direct Labour.	Total Collection and Disposal Cost.			Premises Cleansed.	Cost per annum per house Cleansed.
		Net Collection and Disposal Cost.	Capital Charges.	Total Cost.		
		£	£	£		s. d.
31 3 29	C.	10,329	Nil.	10,329	12,499	16 6
31 3 30	D. L.	7,250	1,450	8,700	13,000	13 4
31 3 31	D. L.	6,333	1,682	8,015	13,700	11 9
31 3 32	D. L.	5,955	269	6,224	14,000	8 6
31 3 33	D. L.	6,390	2,250	8,666	14,300	8 11
31 3 34	D. L.	6,446	Nil.	6,446	14,550	8 1
31 3 35	D. L.	6,438	393	6,831	14,600	9 4

STREET CLEANSING SERVICE.

The cost of Street Cleansing for the last complete Financial Year prior to the change of the Service was ... £5,112

The cost for the Financial Year ending 31st March, 1935, was ... £3,625

In considering these figures, regard should be had to the figures submitted by the Borough Engineer, when the proposal to change over was under consideration, which showed that an additional charge of £620 per annum would have to be met for Highways maintenance and a further figure of £390 per annum by reason of the Council's decision to retire certain aged workmen who would not be suitable for the new methods.

Table showing costs and Street Mileage.

Revenue Account.

Net Cost ... £3,625

Unit Costs.

Net cost per 1,000 square yards cleaned ... £53 2. 5d.

Net cost per 1,000 of population ... £60 2. 4d.

Rate poundage.

Net cost ; equivalent rate in the £ ... 3.944d.

Approximate mileage of streets cleansed daily ... 5.50

Ditto. three times weekly ... 7.88

Ditto. twice weekly ... 6.60

Ditto once weekly ... 44.10

Ditto. less than once weekly ... Nil.

Total mileage of streets cleansed ... 64.08

Square yards of streets cleansed exclusive of footpaths 682,400

GENERAL.

DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE, RIVERS AND STREAMS.

In each of the past few years it has been possible to make mention of some definite contribution to public sanitation by the provision of new sewers in unsewered districts or by reconstruction so as to prevent adverse affect to property and public health as a consequence of flooding. Beyond the continued development of new estates, or plots of land for building by private enterprise, no particular action during the past year would seem to call for emphasis. There are still some portions of the district, particularly in the Netherton Area, where there is pollution of streams by drainage from properties and still too many cesspools and pails in use, although they continue to be reduced.

The greater prospect of the erection of new houses at Netherton will open up opportunity to deal with some of the worst cases where drainage is unsatisfactory.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

Statement of Sanitary Accommodation existing on 31st Dec., 1935.

No. of houses and other premises (estimated)	...	14,798
No. of houses and other premises served by W.C's draining into public sewers...	...	14,574
No. of houses and other premises served by ashbins	...	14,744
No. of privies in the Borough	...	37
No. of Cesspools in the Borough	...	42
No. of Pail Closets in the Borough	...	132

Particulars of Conversions from Conservancy System.

Pails converted to W.C's	...	3
Privies converted to W.C's	...	2
Privies abolished by demolition of dwelling-houses		6
Privies converted to Pails	...	7
Additional pails provided to other than dwelling-houses	...	4
W.C's and cesspool drainage connected to Public Sewers	...	10
No. of dry ashpits abolished	...	2
New ashbins provided (replacements and additional)		166

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Record of Inspections and Results.

Inspections made with respect to :	No. of inspections	Nuisances or defects reported.	Re-visits made re abatement	Nuisances or defects remedied.
Houses under P.H.A. ...	595	2636	1429	1622
Drainage work only ...	172	43	151	53
Closets	152	339	275	236
Ashplaces	159	191	73	98
Yards, Courts, etc. ...	52	38	81	32
Overcrowding	511	1	19	6
Miscellaneous	518	65	67	65

Other Visits.

With respect to Public Cleansing Services ...	5
With respect to Infectious Disease	247
Interviews with Owners and Traders (District Inspectors only)	420

Notices served.—All purposes.

	<i>Informal.</i>	<i>Statutory.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Notices served	728	241*	969
Notices complied with ...	369	149	518
Choked Drains cleansed by Departments Drain Cleanser	—	—	96
Choked Water closets cleansed by departments Drain Cleanser	—	—	48

* Many of these are second Notices on the same property.

Comparison with the year 1934 will show that the visits made and results accomplished are considerably higher for 1935. This is partly accounted for by the appointment of an additional Temporary District Sanitary Inspector in September, 1935.

The visits with respect to Overcrowding are up by 400 approximately, this being due to increased enquiry in anticipation of the Overcrowding provisions of the 1935 Housing Act.

WATER.

The information supplied under this heading for the 1934 Report was so complete that beyond indicating that three samples have been taken during the year, each of which was satisfactory drinking water, there would seem no need for further comment.

The plan and information given in 1934 has proved most acceptable, it being the first time such information has been generally available.

Acts, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted.	Default or Offence.	Result.	Fines. £ s. d.	Costs. £ s. d.
Houses-let-in-Lodgings Byelaws. Clause 5.	Use of four houses as Houses-let-in-Lodgings, such houses not complying with Byelaws.	Charge relating to one house withdrawn.	—	1 0 0
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. Sections 1 and 3.	Slaughtering without being licenced for that purpose, and slaughtering a pig without first rendering the pig insensible to pain by the use of the captive bolt pistol.	Convicted and fined on both counts.	1 0 0	—
Public Health Act, 1875. Sections 116 and 118.	Exposing diseased meat for sale for human consumption at the Market Stalls, Dudley.	Convicted and fined.	1 0 0	—
Public Health Act, 1875. Section 91.	Failure to abate nuisances arising from general defects of property.	Case withdrawn.	—	7 0
Public Health Act, 1875. Section 91.	Failure to abate nuisances arising from general defects of property.	Case withdrawn	—	3 6
Public Health Act, 1875. Section 91.	Failure to abate nuisances arising from general defects of property.	Case withdrawn.	—	3 6
Public Health Act, 1875. Section 91.	Failure to abate nuisances arising from general defects of property.	Case withdrawn.	—	—
Public Health Act, 1875. Sections 116-119.	Exposing unsound meat for sale for human consumption at the Market Stalls, Dudley.	Convicted and fined.	10 0 0	3 6

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Number of Fish Fryers' Licences for renewal in December, 1935	...	...	...	...	16
Number complying with Byelaws and approved for renewal	...	...	...	...	13
Number where specification was issued for works to be carried out before renewal	...	...	...	...	3
Number actually renewed	...	...	...	...	13
Number of applicants for the establishment of the business of Fish Fryers during the year	...	...	...	...	5
(a) Number approved subject to carrying out of specification of requirements	...	...	...	...	3*
(b) Number disapproved	...	...	...	...	2
Number of specifications issued during the year in addition to the above-mentioned	...	...	...	...	8

* One application was not proceeded with by the applicants.

OUTWORKERS.

During the year 25 lists of Outworkers have been received from employers containing 138 names and addresses, 106 of which were outside the Borough. These were forwarded to the respective Councils in whose Districts the Outworkers resided.

I also received 5 lists containing 24 names and addresses from other Authorities, making a total of 162 Outworkers dealt with.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH.

The following Bye-laws affecting the Health Services were in operation during the year, viz :—

Houses-let-in-Lodgings	...	...	5/9/30
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	22/5/30
Slaughter Houses	...	...	23/6/30
Nuisances	...	...	12/5/30
Mortuaries, Borough Cemetery and Markets	...	...	12/5/30
New Streets and Building	...	...	3/2/30
Offensive Trades	...	...	11/5/28

The Dudley Corporation Act, 1928, also contains many provisions covering matters affecting the Public Health Services.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

Action in the matter of Destruction of Rats and Mice has now become fairly uniform, and is on a satisfactory basis. No complaint is uninvestigated, known infested Areas are kept under supervision, and advice and help is given where necessary. The record of action by the Official Rat Officer for the year is as follows :—

Premises having received attention from the Rat Catcher.	No. of visits and re-visits made.	No. of baits laid.	No. of baits taken.	No. of rats actually caught.	No. of Premises where attention has been terminated after satisfactory service.
41	496	4290	3868	39	35

DISINFECTION AND DEFESTATION.

In the Report for 1934, reference was made to the position at that time in the matter of steps taken to prevent infestation of Council property following removal of families from Slum Clearance Houses.

For the present Report I feel that I cannot do better than set out extracts taken from a Report made by me to the Housing and Health Committees on 12th November, 1935, viz :—

“ A Report on “ the Treatment of Vermin Infested Premises ” was prepared by me on September 12th 1934, and was submitted to the Chairman of the Housing Committee (Alderman Cook), the Town Clerk, and Medical Officer of Health. The Report contained recommendations as to future procedure, which was to be by the use of HCN, and instructions were given to proceed in accordance with the recommendations.

After a year's experience it **has been deemed advisable** to report fully on the matter and to put before the Committees concerned certain information which in my opinion calls for their consideration.

The following action has been taken up to September, 30th, 1935 (one year approximately).

Work done.

(1)	Number of Council Houses subjected to fumigation by HCN	50
(2)	Number of Private houses subjected to fumigation by HCN	29

(3)	Number of families removed from unfit houses to Council houses	...	...	...	230
(4)	Number of families whose furniture has been fumigated by HCN	...	...	...	183
(5)	Number of families receiving removal service only without fumigation	...	...	...	26

Cost.

Cost of house fumigation (79 houses) including initial charges for tuition and apparatus	...	...	...	£186	11	6
Ditto per house	...	...	...	2	7	3
Cost of house fumigation per house on present routine	...	...	...	1	19	7
Cost of furniture fumigation including initial charges for tuition and apparatus (apportioned)	...	...	...	310	12	6
Ditto per family	...	...	...	1	13	11
Cost of furniture fumigation per family on present routine	...	...	...	1	10	7
Cost of furniture fumigation per house on present routine	...	...	...	1	12	5
Total cost of removal service only (26 families)	...	...	...	29	11	3

Methods.

The methods adopted have been on the lines of those recommended in the Report referred to and include :—

- (a) **Houses.** The sealing up of the houses concerned by the Fumigator and his assistants. Actual fumigation with HCN discs. The opening up after four hours (approx.) of the house for clearing of gas, and of testing for re-occupation after about twenty-two hours.
- (b) **Furniture.** The collection by the Fumigator and his assistants with a Furniture van (hired with Driver at 4/- per hour) and unloading into room at the old Isolation Hospital for fumigation by HCN discs. Opening up for clearing of gas after four hours (approx.) and after satisfactory test, re-loading for delivery (in a different van) to new house. The first named van is never used by the Owners for any other purpose.

An average of two houses per day are dealt with between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. Sometimes three houses are done and longer hours are worked.

Until the steam disinfector was proved to be ineffective for bugs all bedding was steam disinfected, it is now first subjected to HCN then put through the steam disinfector and afterwards hung on lines for the complete clearing of the gas. To enable this to be done, bedding has to be loaned by the Corporation and the washing and maintaining of this has added another 2/6d. per family to the cost.

The Fumigator, Mr. G. Peacock, has been entirely responsible for all operations of preparing, fumigating, testing, opening up and collection and delivery of furniture. He has given necessary advice to tenants as to ventilation of rooms and bedding. The fact that no accident or damage of any moment has occurred speaks for itself as to the care taken, and I cannot speak too highly of the ability and thoroughness of the Fumigator's work. Of the efficiency of the treatment there is no doubt, and it is the only method of dealing with bugs yet tried by me of which this can be said.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Having considered the matter carefully from all angles I desire to submit the following recommendations, viz :—

(1) That Mr. Gilbert Peacock be appointed to be responsible under the direction of the Chief Sanitary Inspector for all processes of fumigation by HCN carried out on behalf of the Corporation and that for this purpose he be officially designated as Fumigation Officer.

(2) That wherever practicable, fumigation of property to be demolished be carried out in accordance with the authority contained in the Housing Act, 1935, with or without removal service at the discretion of the Chief Sanitary Inspector. That no furniture or clothing be allowed to be taken into a Council house from any house condemned as unfit or from any other house from which, in the opinion of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, a danger of infestation may arise, without having been either fumigated or steam disinfected, and that a key of a Council House be not offered to any person refusing to comply with this condition when required to do so.

(3) That the method of carrying out fumigation be continued as at present, i.e., by HCN discs and in houses or specially adopted rooms as found desirable and with the steam disinfection of all bedding and clothing.

(4) That no occupied house, Council or Private, be fumigated by HCN process unless arrangements can be made to the satisfaction of the Fumigation Officer and Chief Sanitary Inspector that such process can be carried out without danger to persons occupying adjoining premises.

(5) That for the purpose of (2) and (4), the Housing Committee give the necessary authority for houses and beds and bedding to be available for temporary accommodation, as may be required, subject to the approval of the Chairman and Housing Manager.

(6) That as and when the Public Cleansing Station to be provided by the Health Committee at their new Depot is available, Recommendation (2) be understood to include the steam disinfection of personal clothing and cleansing of persons where in the opinion of the Chief Sanitary Inspector on the recommendation of the Welfare and Fumigation Officers such a procedure is considered essential in the interests of the persons and Corporation property.

(7) That it be understood that any of the above recommendations apply as required for the control of re-infestation of houses.

(8) That consideration be given to the control of disposal of material from demolished properties to prevent the possibility of re-infestation."

The recommendations were adopted in their entirety by the Council on the 3rd December, 1935.

By way of comment, it should be added, that for the purpose of the new Depot premises, full investigation is being made of all development in the methods of HCN Fumigation with a view to securing that when new Plant is installed it shall be the most efficient for all purposes.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES DISINFECTION AND PREVENTION.

Notification of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever continued high during 1935, but with an indication of a decrease as the year came to a close. The normal methods of prevention by investigation, isolation and disinfection were adopted.

These are as thorough as possible with a reservation as to the efficiency of steam disinfection. As previously reported, the plant is worn out and proposals for a completely new plant are under consideration.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE GRADING AND MARKING ACT.****FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT.**

The usual regular attention given to Shops and Market Stalls has continued unabated during the year and this includes constant observation on the marking of articles affected by the Merchandise Marks Act.

There have been no prosecutions.

No samples have been taken under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Acts. At a time when new legislation and heavy demands on the staff are made in regard to Housing and important Public Health matters, something has to go short of attention and I am afraid these are two of the items.

RAG FLOCK ACT.

Four samples of Rag Flock were taken from two Manufacturers in the Borough, and the Analyst reported that each was satisfactory as to cleanliness.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & FACTORIES

Including inspection made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

PREMISES.	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
FACTORIES (including Factory Laundries)	50	6	—
WORKSHOPS (including Workshop Laundries)	94	9	—
WORKPLACES (other than Outworkers' premises).	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	144	15	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES.

PARTICULARS.	Number of Defects			No. of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Insp'tor	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	20	10	—	—
Want of Ventilation	2	2	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage to Floors	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	11	4	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	3	1	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective	18	40	—	—
{ not separate for sexes...	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Act:</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-houses (s. 101).....	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers Order, 1921).				
<i>Total</i>	54	57	—	—

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Complaints of nuisance from smoke have been investigated, observations made and other action taken as found necessary.

As has been previously recorded in these Reports, whilst smoke nuisance does continue in some cases to a greater degree than is necessary, in the main Dudley is not unduly affected by smoke nuisance from Industrial Chimneys.

In quite a number of instances there has been useful co-operation with the Borough Engineer's Department so as to secure that where new works or extensions are proposed which concerns the provision of steam raising plant, plans are approved subject to requirements for the prevention of smoke nuisance being provided.

HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS AND COMMON LODGING HOUSES

In previous years report has been made both as to condition and action taken under this heading.

The new Act of 1935 has opened up possibilities of dealing with Overcrowding, and this should help in reducing the situation as it concerns unauthorised premises used as Houses-let-in-Lodgings.

There are 4 Registered Common Lodging Houses having accommodation for 94 Lodgers.

There are no registered Houses-let-in-Lodgings.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

This position remains much the same, there being no Tents, Vans or Sheds other than the very few for which permission has been given.

ENTERTAINMENT PLACES AND LICENSED HOUSES.

Reference was made in the Report for 1934 to the helpful co-operation of the Clerk to the Licencing Justices and the Borough Engineer in securing joint consideration of plans as they affect living and sanitary accommodation at Licensed Houses.

There can be no doubt that improvement, long everdue, is being made in the conditions referred to. Quite a number of Licensed Houses made provision of satisfactory Sanitary Accommodation, and in a less number of cases improved Living Accommodation.

Considerable improvement was obtained in the Sanitary Conveniences at one Theatre, old fittings being abolished and new provided, and improved Ventilation and Cleanliness achieved.

REGISTERED TRADES AND PREMISES.

Further progress has been made in the matter of straightening out the position with respect to registered trades and premises.

Reference to the Annual Report for the past three years under this heading will show the need for report.

The actual position now is :—

	1932	1935
Trades and Premises in order and Registered	157	379
Trades and Premises accepted as recorded in Registers but not approved as in order since 1929 approx.	291	198
Trades and Premises that have been struck off Registers through discontinuance, removal etc.	92	154
Trades and Premises concerning which consideration has been deferred	3	2

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

The new Shops Act came into operation on the 30th December, 1934, and imposed new duties on Local Authorities respecting the health and comfort of shop workers. The Health Services were brought into contact with this type of work for the first time. A special Report was submitted to the Health Committee setting out the provisions of the Act and including reference to the lack of specific standards for sanitary and other accommodation.

A census was made of the conditions existing at thirty eight shops in the Borough with respect to all items concerned by the Act. These were submitted to the Committee as an illustration of the problem likely to arise, and instructions obtained as to general procedure. The result of this consideration was that standards are gradually being set up on the lines found most applicable on the basis of experience.

Sixty eight shops were inspected during the year and owners and occupiers have been interviewed respecting the provision of additional sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, provision for meals and ventilation for shops. It has not yet been found necessary to serve Statutory Notices to obtain compliance with the Act, the action so far being of an informal character. It is hoped to be able to report considerable progress under this Act in the next Annual Report.

The co-operation of the Borough Surveyor has been received and any plans for new shops submitted to the Council must now comply with the provisions of the Act.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DUDLEY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AS TO

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

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MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Once more I have to record an increase in the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

The following figures show the work undertaken by the Department and the attendances made at all Clinics:—

Ordinary baby sessions	...	...	18,575
Ante-and-Post Natal and others	...	...	1,452
Dental (Mothers and Babies)	...	...	775
Orthopædic	...	...	234
Massage	...	...	372
Ultra-Violet Ray	...	...	1,131
Total			22,539

Seven Baby Clinics are held each week.

Three at "The Firs," Dudley, on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoon.

Two at the Public Hall, Netherton, on Tuesday and Friday afternoon.

One at the Public Library, Holly Hall, on Monday afternoon.

One at the Priory Schools, on Tuesday afternoon.

All three Medical Officers are engaged in this work, three Clinics are taken by myself, three by Dr. Wallace and one by Dr. Hughes.

The Infant Clinics are all very well attended, the average attendance per session being 54.

The percentage of notified live births who attended the baby Clinics was 73.3%.

Work at the Priory Clinic has been hampered by the limited accommodation, but it is hoped that this will be remedied in the near future.

ANTE AND POST NATAL CLINICS.

The attendances at the Clinics have again increased.

Sessions are held at "The Firs" every Wednesday morning and on alternate Thursday mornings at Netherton and the Priory. The following is the report of Dr. Wallace, who is in charge of this work

“ I have the honour to submit a report of the work carried out at the Ante-Natal Clinics during 1935.

The attendances were as follows :—

	<i>The Firs.Priory</i>	<i>Netherton.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Patients reporting for the first time ...	215	103	70
Subsequent visits ...	599	286	141
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ...	814	389	211
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Grand Total Ante-Natal attendances - 1,414.

The total number of Ante-Natal patients was 388, which gives a percentage of 48.8% of all births notified by Dudley Midwives during the year. This percentage is 34.5% when based on the Registrar-General's figures of 1123 births for the Borough.

In addition 21 patients reported for Post-Natal examination and made 40 attendances.

The thorough nature of the routine examinations has been continued during the year. A written report of the Clinic findings is sent to the midwife concerned after each visit.

Numerous abnormalities were diagnosed and corrected at the Clinic and several patients were referred to their own doctors for treatment which could not properly be given at the Clinic.

MIDWIVES.

During the year, nine trained midwives, holding the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board, were practising in the Borough.

Midwife Chattin, practising in the Holly Hall and Woodside Area, is in receipt of a subsidy of £50. This is enabling her to build up a satisfactory practise.

Certain midwives reside just outside the Borough and are under the supervision of the Staffordshire County Council. They occasionally attend cases residing in Dudley.

During the year, it was decided that a throat swab should be taken once per month from each Dudley Midwife. This was to ascertain whether a midwife might be a carrier of the hæmolytic streptococcus—the germ of puerperal sepsis. Arrangements were made for the swabs to be examined at the Bacteriological Laboratory of the Guest Hospital. The fee for examination of 3/6d. per swab is paid by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

One Dudley Midwife was found to be a carrier of this germ and was suspended from practise until a satisfactory throat swab result was obtained.

During the year, 1020 births were notified to the Medical Officer of Health. Included in this figure are 44 still births. Of this number 795 were notified by Dudley Midwives and the remainder i.e., 225, either by doctor, parent, local registrar, or midwife resident outside the Borough. In the latter figure are included 121 births taking place in one or other Institution which were attended by qualified midwives.

Several Handywomen still practise in Dudley. Most of the births notified to me by the private doctor or local Registrar have had a handywoman in attendance.

It is expected, however, that legislation in the near future will put an end to this unqualified practise of Midwifery.

DOCTOR'S FEES.

During the year £174 19s. 6d. was paid in fees to Medical Practitioners on account of Medical Aid rendered at confinements.

In 1934 £237 14s. 6d. was paid.

The amount recovered from patients was £24 0s. 6d. which is £2 3s. 0d. less than the year previous.

The usual full enquiries are made in every case, i.e., the financial and family circumstances—all working wages are confirmed. When all particulars are completed, they are sent to the Borough Treasurer with the doctor's account. The decision to pay the account is decided on a Scale arranged by the Committee.

MIDWIVES FEES.

The Claims made by Midwives for fees not paid by patients has increased. The amount thus paid was £28 6s. 6d.

In 1934 it was £19 14s. 0d.

The same full enquiry is made in every case before the case is put before the Committee. No claim is considered unless three months have elapsed since the confinement in order that the Midwife should make every effort to recover her fee.

MEDICAL AID.

Medical Aid was summoned by a Midwife in 184 instances. The percentage is 24.2 of those cases (795) attended in their homes by Midwives.

Table I.

This table shows the Classification of reasons for sending for Medical Aid as stated on the Medical Help Form :—

ON ACCOUNT OF MOTHER :

Recommended at Ante-Natal Clinic	...	9
Torn Perinæum	... ..	53
Delayed Labour	... ..	26
Inertia	... ..	8
Abortion	... ..	10
Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage	... ..	9
Post-Partum Hæmorrhage	... ..	3
Adherent placenta	... ..	10
Rise of Temperature	... ..	6
Extended breech	... ..	8
Malpresentations	... ..	12
Other conditions	... ..	5
		<hr/> 159 <hr/>

ON ACCOUNT OF INFANT :

Feebleness of Infant	... ..	10
Prematurity	... ..	8
Still-born	... ..	4
Discharging eyes	... ..	3
		<hr/> 25 <hr/>

Table II.

This Table shows the number of cases attended by each Midwife, together with the number of times Medical Aid was sought :—

	No. of cases.	No. of Medical Aid.
Midwife J.	98	14
Midwife H.	116	27
Midwife McL.	89	13
Midwife N.	94	27
Midwife D.	39	12
Midwife B.	166	36
Midwife R.	126	20
Midwife W	28	7
Midwife C.	39	12
Outside Midwives	—	16

MATERNITY HOMES.

One small private Maternity Home is registered in the Borough. Only an occasional confinement takes place here. The cases must be attended by a doctor, as the person in charge is not a qualified midwife and does not hold the certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

The Rosemary Ednam Maternity Home is situated just outside the Borough boundary, in close proximity to Burton House, the Public Assistance Institution. Both these Institutions are administered by the Staffordshire County Council. By arrangement with the latter body, a certain number of Dudley cases (21) were admitted to the Rosemary Ednam Home on a recommendation from the Ante-Natal Clinic. Of these, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee was responsible for four cases and the Public Assistance Committee for 17 cases.

No case was admitted to the Rosemary Ednam Home unless warranted by some such reason as overcrowding at home, bad sanitary conditions or impoverished financial circumstances. At times, the Rosemary Ednam Home was fully "booked up" and the confinements had to take place in unsuitable home surroundings.

It was not found practicable to establish a Municipal Maternity Home in Dudley and negotiations were therefore begun with the Staffordshire County Council, with a view to reserving a certain number of beds in the Rosemary Ednam Home for cases sponsored by the Dudley Council.

During the year, 100 *private* cases from Dudley were confined in Nursing Homes. The great majority of these took place at the Rosemary Ednam Home.

STILL-BIRTHS.

There was a decrease in the number of Still-births during the year, viz. 44 as compared with 52 in the previous year.

Reported by :—

Medical Practitioner	...	...	3
Midwife	...	...	36
Local Registrar	...	...	5

Of this number, 11 were Inward Transfers. An analysis of the figures gives the following particulars :—

Males	...	...	...	...	22	
Females	...	...	...	...	22	
Sex not known	...	...	...	...	—	44
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	42	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	2	
					—	44
Full-time pregnancy	...	...	...	...	32	
Premature	...	...	...	...	12	
					—	44
Primipara	...	...	...	...	20	
*Multipara	...	...	...	...	24	
					—	44
Presentation :—						
Vertex	...	...	...	...	24	
Breech and footling	...	...	...	...	15	
Placenta prævia	...	...	...	...	1	
Not stated	...	...	...	...	4	
					—	44

* Of this number 5 were multiparæ of 8 pregnancies and over.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

During the year, there were 5 maternal deaths, giving a Maternal Mortality Rate of 4.45 per 1000 births.

One of these deaths took place 13 days after the confinement, but was not directly due to Child-birth, so that a more correct Maternal Death Rate is 3.56 per 1000 births. In 1934, this rate was 2.8 with three deaths.

Brief notes of each case are as follows :—

1. Mrs. A.—age 29 years. 2nd pregnancy. First was a full-term live birth in 1931. Duration of present pregnancy, 40 weeks. Confined 14-3-35. Doctor and handywoman engaged. Doctor arrived 15 minutes after the birth of child, which was still-born. Patient's condition was satisfactory until one week after the confinement, when influenza symptoms became prominent. She was removed to the Women's Hospital, Sparkhill, Birmingham, where a blood culture showed the presence of hæmolytic Streptococci. Patient died on 24-3-35. Cause of death puerperal septicæmia.
2. Mrs. B.—age 25 years. 3rd. pregnancy—40 weeks gestation. Home conditions unsatisfactory. Previous pregnancies in 1931 (twins) and in 1933. Confined by certified midwife on 14-6-35. Slight inversion of uterus and hæmorrhage. Patient

in a state of collapse. Doctor sent for and following treatment her condition improved, but she collapsed again and died a few hours later. Cause of death:—Shock following inversion of the uterus.

3. Mrs. C.—age 27 years. 1st. pregnancy—40 weeks gestation. Doctor and Midwife present at confinement on 11-6-35. Three days later temperature rose. Doctor in attendance each day. On the 23-6-35, the patient's husband called in another doctor who advised immediate removal to the Women's Hospital, Sparkhill, Birmingham. Patient died the next day. Cause of death:—(a) Double Pneumonia (b) Puerperal Septicæmia.
4. Mrs. D.—age 19 years. 1st pregnancy, duration 40 weeks. Midwife engaged. Confined 4-9-35. During labour she developed fits (intra partum eclampsia). Doctor was sent for and advised immediate removal to Loveday Street Maternity Hospital, where patient died same day. Cause of death:—(a) Toxæmia (b) Eclampsia.
5. Mrs. E.—age 28 years. 1st pregnancy, duration 40 weeks. Confined in Nursing Home 2-10-35—living child. On 5-10-35 she developed signs of puerperal insanity and a Consultant was called in. She was removed to the County Mental Hospital, Stafford, where she was again seen by a Specialist. Blood culture was negative—she died on 15-10-35. Post-mortem examination showed both kidneys to be in an advanced state of chronic parenchymatous nephritis.

All these cases were fully investigated and reports sent to the Ministry of Health.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made for all complicated cases of pregnancy whether before, during or after labour.

Mr. Kenneth McMillan of Birmingham is called in for consultations when required and complicated cases are admitted either to Loveday Street Maternity Hospital, Birmingham, or should the case be a septic one, to the Women's Hospital, Sparkhill, Birmingham. A fee of £5-5-0 is paid to the Consultant and three guineas per week in Hospital fees.

Mr. McMillan visited Dudley six times during the year and 12 patients were admitted to Hospital. No difficulty has been experienced in any part of this work.

THE TODDLER.

Every effort is made to persuade Mothers to bring their babies to the Clinic after they have passed their first birthday. The necessity of this is impressed on Mothers by the Clinic doctor and

the Health Visitors. We find that by this time, another baby is usually expected and the Toddler, or " ex-baby " is left to fend for himself. It is hoped that, by routine examinations of Toddlers their standard of health will be kept up and the number of defects found at their first school Medical Inspection will thereby be reduced. All defects are pointed out to the Mother and treated at the Clinic or, if necessary, they are referred to the Ear, Nose and Throat, the Dental or the Eye Clinics.

During the year, 706 special Toddler examinations were made.

During the year 32 children between the ages of 1 and 5 years died.

The following two tables show (a) the age group and (b) the cause of death.

(a)				1934.	1935.
	1 to 2 years	...	...	20	12
	2 to 5 years	...	...	11	20
				<hr/> 31	<hr/> 32

(b) CAUSE OF DEATH.				1934.	1935.
	Measles	...	...	4	—
	Whooping Cough	...	...	1	—
	Tuberculosis	...	...	1	2
	Scarlet Fever	...	...	0	1
	Influenza	...	...	0	1
	Pneumonia	...	...	12	12
	Diarrhæa	...	...	2	6
	Other diseases	...	...	11	10
				<hr/> 31	<hr/> 32

MILK (Mothers and Children) ORDER, 1919.

Free Milk (Dried) is still being issued to necessitous expectant and nursing mothers and babies. A large number of mothers purchase the milk at cost price.

In every case of free supply the father has to complete a form of application every week and if the net income comes within the recognised scale as fixed by the Committee, the free issue is made. These application forms ask for detail information and are very carefully examined every time.

Dr. Wallace prescribes the milk to expectant mothers at the Ante-Natal Clinics,

During the year, the following amounts of dried milk were issued free.

At Dudley " The Firs "	...	...	2,626
At Netheron	...	...	728
At Holly Hall	...	...	314
At the Priory	...	...	1,200
			<hr/>
			4,868
			<hr/>

The total cost of this was : £309. 3s. 3d.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

These arrangements have not been altered. All children under school age, suffering from any orthopaedic defect are referred to the Orthopaedic Clinic, which is under the supervision of an orthopaedic surgeon, Mr. Wilson Stuart of the Royal Cripples Hospital, Birmingham. One third of the running costs of this Clinic are defrayed by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and two thirds by the Education Committee. Mr. Stuart visits once or twice a month as the case may be and the After-Care Nurses come once a week—on Fridays.

The actual cost of In-patient treatment or of surgical appliances, etc., is wholly borne by the Committee concerned.

For massage or ultra-violet ray treatment, children of all ages attend and the cost met by both Committees as arranged, viz : 1/5th and 2/3rds respectively to M. & C. W.

In every case of hospital treatment or provision of appliances, full enquiries are made and placed before the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. The Committee then decide whether the parent should pay in full, part or none at all of the cost towards the expenses.

During the year, the following cases were under treatment:—

Defects.

Paralysis	...	...	4
Rickets	...	...	16
Congenital defects	...	...	12
Foot defects	...	...	22
Others	...	...	8
			<hr/>
TOTAL	...	...	62
			<hr/>

TOTAL ATTENDANCES MADE	234
The attendances made at the Massage Clinic	372
The attendances made at the Sun-Ray Clinic	1131

Four children under school age were treated as In-patients at the Royal Cripples Hospital. The fee payable to the Hospital for In-patient treatment is £2 12s. 6d. per week. The cost of all Tubercular cases undergoing Orthopædic treatment is borne by the Joint Tuberculosis Committee.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

The following tables show the work done by the Dental Surgeons on Maternity and Child Welfare cases.

	1st visits	2nd visits
Mothers	195	131
Ante-Natal patients	65	40
Babies	237	95
Mentally Deficient children	7	5
	<hr/> 504	<hr/> 271
GRAND TOTAL ...	775	

	<i>Dudley</i>	<i>Netherton</i>	<i>Holly Hall</i>	<i>Total</i>
Permanent Fillings ...	4	—	—	4
" Extractions	404	124	—	528
Temporary " ...	244	71	—	315
Gas cases ...	470	127	—	597
Permanent operations	58	15	3	76
Temporary "	51	10	3	64

The following remarks have been added by Miss Ewing, Assistant Dental Surgeon who attends to the M. & C. W. Dental work.

The figures showing the attendances at Dudley, Netherton and Holly Hall Clinics under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, have shown some improvement on the previous year (763 attendances in 1935, as compared with 586 in 1934).

This is principally due to the increase in the numbers of nursing and expectant mothers receiving dental treatment. However, judging by the conditions of the mouths of the patients who have come under my care this year, there must still be a very large number who require treatment.

In the majority of cases the mouths are in a filthy, neglected condition when they come here and the only possible treatment is extraction of all the teeth. In 90% of these cases the teeth could be saved if treated in the early stages, before the condition became hopelessly bad.

This is also applicable to the babies, who are generally only brought to the Clinic when there is a large abscess and the child is suffering severely from toothache. If we could see the children when the cavities in the teeth were small, these could be filled and the mouth kept clean and healthy till the eruption of the permanent dentition.

The necessity for dental treatment, both for themselves and for the babies, cannot be too strongly impressed on the Mothers.

No matter how small or trivial the complaint may appear to be, it ought to receive immediate attention in order to mitigate any serious condition which may arise later.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC.

This Clinic continues to do very good work.

A complete report by Dr. Winifred Dean will be found in the section of this report dealing with the School Medical Service.

All children under 5 years of age, who are found at the Baby Clinics to be suffering from Ear, Nose and Throat defects, are immediately referred to Dr. Dean for treatment.

Cases for operative treatment are admitted to the Guest Hospital and all the operations are performed by Mr. W. W. Hallchurch, the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist at the Hospital. Most of the cases are kept in Hospital for one night and return next day to their homes in the Ambulance.

The agreed fee to the Hospital for operative treatment is £1. 11s. 6d. which is paid either in whole or part by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

During the year, 35 children were admitted to Hospital for Tonsils and Adenoids operations. This is almost double the figure for the previous year (18).

One quarter of the cost of this Clinic is borne by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SCARLET FEVER. During the year, 17 cases of Scarlet Fever under five years of age were notified to me. Of this number, 9 were removed to Hospital. One child died in Hospital.

In the previous year, there were 35 Notifications. Most of the cases were of a mild character.

DIPHTHERIA—this disease was much more prevalent in the Borough, as has already been mentioned.

Under 5 years of age, 25 cases were notified to me, of whom 23 were removed to Hospital, where 2 died. The type of disease was severe in several of the patients.

It cannot be too strongly urged that early diagnosis and early treatment gives the patient the best chances of recovery. Patients should in every case of sore throat seek the immediate advice of a Medical Practitioner.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH. Neither of these diseases is notifiable in Dudley—therefore it is not possible to state the case incidence. There were, however, no deaths due to Measles and two to Whooping Cough.

All these children, where it is known that they are suffering from Measles and Whooping Cough are visited by the Health Visitors regularly.

TUBERCULOSIS. Only one case of this disease was notified to me of a child under School age, viz., one year and two months old. This was a tubercular abscess of the gland in front of the ear (pre-auricular abscess).

During the past five years, the following cases have been notified and treated appropriately, viz :—

Tubercular glands	...	...	6
" knee	...	...	1
" hip	...	...	1
			<hr/>
	Total	...	8
			<hr/>

LADIES VOLUNTARY COMMITTEE.

I want again to renew our thanks to all the Ladies of the Voluntary Committee, who help us in our Infant Welfare work.

Mrs. Bagshaw retired from the secretaryship during the year and her place has been taken by Mrs. Hulme.

I am sure our best and grateful thanks are due to Mrs. Bagshaw for her many years of keen work. The Medical and Nursing staff are particularly appreciative of all that has been done by Mrs. Bagshaw.

We are equally grateful to Mrs. Hulme for taking Mrs. Bagshaw's place and we hope she will find the work interesting.

BABY DAY.

This was held on the 29th May. The function is organised by the Ladies Voluntary Committee, assisted by the Health Visitors. All the mothers attending the Clinics, with their infants, are invited to an Open-Air Tea party and entertainment. The lawn in front of "The Firs" lends itself admirably for this purpose especially when the day is a fine one as it was on this occasion.

The students of the Training College gave an excellent entertainment of folk dancing on the lawn—this was very much appreciated by the Mothers and the Visitors. Also little June Smith in her dances in costume was exceptionally good. One could see in her the star gaining in brightness. A small orchestra of three performers contributed bright music.

A big tea was provided. For this the ladies had to work very hard. It was well organised and went off without a hitch. This takes some doing when well over 500 people have to be catered for. A large number of visitors were also present and included members of the Council.

Our best thanks go out to the Ladies of the Voluntary Committee and to the Health Visitors and other helpers.

HEALTH VISITORS.

One change was made during the year in the Health Visiting Staff, viz., Nurse Campbell, who was a School Nurse here took the place of Nurse Plummer who resigned for another appointment in Essex.

All the Health Visitors have worked very well and have taken an interest in their work. The accompanying Table sets out the number of visits paid by them as well as their attendances at the various Clinics.

REPORT OF HEALTH VISITORS FOR THE YEAR 1935.

				NURSE EVANS.	NURSE BLACK.	NURSE JOHNSON.	NURSE CAMPBELL.
BIRTHS Notified to M.O.H.							
Live : Legitimate	Male	...		167	116	147	76
	Female	...		149	132	131	91
Illegitimate	Male	...		3	1	—	—
	Female	...		3	1	2	1
				— 322	— 250	— 280	— 168
By whom notified :—							
Medical Practitioners	...			38	48	41	51
Midwives	...	...		264	195	223	113
Local Registrar	...	...		15	7	14	3
Others	...	...		5	—	2	1
				— 322	— 250	— 280	— 168
Still-births notified :	Male	...		7	5	6	5
	Female	...		7	4	8	2
				— 14	— 9	— 14	— 7
Births outside Borough	...			39	27	42	18
				— 39	— 27	— 42	— 18
Visits of Health Visitors :							
First visits to babies	...			345	241	301	144
Re-visits	...	...		2036	1334	1122	926
Visits to 1—5 children	...			6571	4105	4579	4141
Ante-Natal visits	...	...		172	62	60	31
Re-visits	...	...		18	94	91	71
Visits to Still-births	...			11	13	11	5
Visits to Midwives	...	...		37	72	32	17
Visits to Ophthalmia Neon.				1	2	—	—
Re-visits	...	...		6	14	—	—
Visits to Tuberculosis pat's.				43	19	35	26
Re-visits	...	...		138	133	283	222
Visits to whooping cough	"			65	50	—	4
Re-visits	...	...		90	20	—	—
General advice	...	...		281	830	1023	852
House inspections	...	...		176	9	53	1
Common yards visits	...			10	8	7	—
Visits to Blind Persons	...			76	132	88	28
Special visits	...	...		247	111	439	110
				— 10323	— 7249	— 8124	— 6578
Attendances at Clinics :							
New cases under 1 year	...			207	205	218	118
New cases over 1 year	...			96	36	59	12
				— 303	— 241	— 277	— 130
Total attendances :							
Under 1 year	...			5076	3388	3344	2064
Over 1 year	...	...		1445	1669	1281	308
				— 6521	— 5057	— 4625	— 2372
Ante-Natal Clinics:							
New cases	...	...		128	205	98	84
Old cases	...	...		190	36	312	273
				— 318	— 241	— 410	— 357
Post-Natal :							
New cases	...	...		6	10	5	—
Old cases	...	...		13	1	6	—
				— 19	— 11	— 11	—

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DUDLEY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

ON THE

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

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THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR

1935

The average number of children on the School Register during 1935 was 9,693.

The number of children in average attendance was 8,814.

RE-ORGANISATION.

The re-organisation of schools in the Borough was continued during 1935. The following notes were supplied to me by the Director of Education, Mr. J. Whaley:—

During the year ended 31st December, 1935, the following re-organisation, etc., took place:

- First** The St. Thomas's Church Mixed School was converted into a school for juniors as from the 1st October, 1935. The school premises were replaced by entirely new buildings as from the 13th January, 1936; the new St. Thomas's Church Junior School provides accommodation for 250 children from about 7 to 11 years of age.
- Second** The Tetnall Street Infants' School, which formed one part of the St. Thomas's Church School, was closed at Christmas, 1935.
- Third** The Blower's Green Council Junior and Infants' School, which provides accommodation for 300 children under 11 years of age, was opened on the 6th January, 1936, when the Elementary Schools re-opened after the Christmas Holidays.

Fourth The Wolverhampton Street Council Infants' School was closed on the 31st March, 1935, owing to the small number in attendance, and the fact that more conveniently situated accommodation was available at Park Council Infants' School.

The following gives particulars as to the Schools in Dudley at the present time:—

1	Intermediate Mixed School	8	Senior Schools (including
5	Senior Mixed Schools ...		the Intermediate School,
1	„ Boys' „ ...		which is a Selective Central
1	„ Girls' „ ...		School).
8	Junior Mixed „ ...	12	Junior Mixed Schools.
2	„ Boys' „ ...		
2	„ Girls' „ ...		
2	„ Mxd. & Infants' Sch.		
14	Infants' Schools		

Schools not re-organised:

- 1 Halesowen Road C. Mixed.
- 1 St. Joseph's R.C. Mixed.
- 1 Baylies' Charity Boys'.

Total number of Departments in the area—39.

The work of the School Medical Service under the Education Committee has continued with satisfactory results during the year. Every effort is made by all concerned in the interests of the health of the school child.

FREE MEALS.

Free meals to necessitous and ill-nourished children, in accordance with the Board of Education Circular, was started in Dudley on December 4th, 1934, and continued during 1935.

THE STAFF.

During the year Mr. Helmer, the second Dental Surgeon, was replaced by Miss Ewing, from Glasgow. This change took effect from 31st March, 1935.

Two new school nurses (Nurses Burton and Stokes) were also appointed to take the place of Nurse Campbell, who was appointed Health Visitor, and Nurse Ruttley, resigned.

CO-ORDINATION.

Every effort is made to co-ordinate all the work at the various Centres. Certain special branches of remedial work, such as Orthopaedic, Ear, Nose and Throat, and Dental work are seen and treated at the same Clinic. There are, however, still 4 school nurses and 4 health visitors who do their own branches of work.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Dr. Hughes continues to do practically all the school work in the Borough. As a regular practice he carries out four routine inspections at school each week.

During the year 3,378 children were examined. This figure is 339 below the figure for 1934. The following table shows the number in each age group for the last two years:—

	1934.		1935.	
	No. Examined.	% of Defects.	No. Examined.	% of Defects
Entrants	... 1173	20.88%	... 1025	20.48%
Intermediates	... 1244	19.05%	... 967	22.23%
Leavers	... 1300	15.46%	... 1386	15.29%
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	... 3717	18.46%	... 3378	19.33%
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The Special Inspections totalled 5,244. This figure includes the following Specials at schools :

Ordinary	...	...	...	170
For Free Milk and Meals	...	...	...	503
For Swimming Instruction	...	...	...	1507
At the Clinics	...	...	...	3064
				<hr/>
				5244
The re-inspections numbered	...	...	...	8624
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	13868

The statistical tables will be found at the end of this Report. Table II. shows the number of defects found amongst the children inspected in both groups, i.e., Routine and Specials.

From this table the following extract has been made showing the chief defects :

	Routine.	Special.
Skin Diseases	20	769
Eye Diseases	26	196
Defective Vision and Squint	131	93
Ear Diseases	50	101
Nose & Throat : Tonsils and Adenoids	207	171
Heart and Circulation	31	34
Lungs	26	83
Other Defects and Diseases	234	1235

MALNUTRITION.

Special stress was laid by the Inspecting Doctor on the question of Malnutrition, in accordance with the instructions of the Board of Education. Every child subjected to a Routine inspection was classified as to its state of nutrition, and placed

in one of the following four degrees, viz. : A (excellent), B (normal), C (slightly subnormal), and D (bad). Of the 3,378 children thus examined and classified, there were :

Excellent	...	...	...	467	or	13.8%
Normal	...	...	...	2689	or	79.6%
Slightly subnormal			...	195	or	5.7%
Bad	...	...	...	27	or	.8%
				<hr/> 3378		<hr/> 100 %

This special investigation was made in response to the Board of Education's administrative Memorandum No. 124, dated 31st December, 1934. The findings of this investigation are incorporated in a special table to be found with other statistical tables at the end of this Report.

According to Dr. Hughes, this table shows that out of 3,378 children inspected in the three age groups, only 27 or .8% were found to be definitely "Bad" as to their nutritional state, and there were only 195 or 5.7% "slightly subnormal." The vast majority, viz., 2,689 or 79.6% were recorded as "Normal" and 467 or 13.8% as "Excellent."

These figures are, perhaps, surprising to many, considering the fact that Dudley is an industrial town where trade depression has been keenly felt in the past, and a town where the housing conditions have been bad, and in many instances deplorable. Perhaps some may read in these figures a return to better times. At all events, some credit may be taken for the better standard of living, and the granting of free milk and meals to the deserving children in school.

With further improvement in trade and consequent increased employment, with further clearance of slums and provision of better houses in better environmental conditions and more refreshing school buildings, we may hope to find a still further improvement in the physical state of the school child.

UNCLEANLINESS.

During the year the four school nurses made 85,973 head inspections. They found 2,140 children with dirty and verminous heads. Many of these cases were associated with impetigo of the scalp. This latter condition is produced by scratching which is the result of the irritation caused by the vermin, the skin of the scalp being broken and infected.

There have been several very severe cases of this type during the year which have involved a great deal of work on the part of the nurse, and has necessitated a considerable loss of school attendance. Several of these cases had to be brought to the notice of the Inspector of the N.S.P.C.C., but there were no prosecutions,

SCHOOL NURSES REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1935.

	Number of children examined.	Number of children found to be unclean.		Number of children found with skin disease.	Number of children excluded.	Number of visits paid to Schools.	Number of attendances at Clinics.	Number of attendances at Eye Clinics.	Number of Visits paid to Homes.
JANUARY	9000	+	++	10	-	66	102	3	33
FEBRUARY	4403	120	22	11	1	41	74	4	36
MARCH	8505	104	29	9	-	76	112	2	67
APRIL	7043	115	29	21	-	59	85	1	46
MAY	11656	115	63	21	-	81	110	2	52
JUNE	5279	74	58	4	-	50	80	1	25
JULY	10568	215	268	2	3	85	113	2	83
AUGUST	7171	167	92	3	2	58	96	1	47
SEPTEMBER	—	—	—	-	-	—	8	—	—
OCTOBER	9226	174	114	5	1	80	131	4	41
NOVEMBER	6997	120	66	-	3	64	98	3	27
DECEMBER	6125	60	29	4	-	56	84	1	22
TOTAL	85973	1358	788	90	10	716	1093	24	479

The average number of visits made to each school was 10 during the year.

The report of the School Nurses is given here. It shows the number of visits paid to schools and to homes of children.

Infectious Diseases.

Unfortunately Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria have both been very prevalent during the year. Scarlet Fever has been of a mild type and a larger number of cases were nursed at home.

Diphtheria has also been very prevalent, and there have been many severe cases. A large number of the cases were admitted to Hospital.

In the early part of the year several cases of Diphtheria occurred in one of the schools. The whole school was swabbed, including the teachers—a total of 464 persons. In this number 7 positive swabs were found; three of these were chronic otorrhoeas (the ears were swabbed in addition to the throat). A virulence test was carried out in all cases. The result showed:

3 Otorrhoeas positive virulence.
2 Throats positive virulence.

All these cases were removed to a fever hospital where they were treated.

The prevalence of these two diseases has not been limited to Dudley. There has been a general increase in many parts of the country. As a matter of fact, there have been fewer cases in Dudley as compared with some of the surrounding districts.

The following table shows the number of cases of school age notified, the number admitted to hospital, and the deaths:

			Admitted to	
		Notified.	Hospital.	Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	...	73	23	—
Diphtheria	...	76	75	6

The question of immunization of school children was brought before the School Medical Service Sub-Committee and the Education Committee by one of the members, but after some discussion the matter was postponed for the present.

Tuberculosis.

During the year 8 cases of Tuberculosis were notified by me on B. Form. There were 4 boys and 4 girls.

The localisation of the lesion was as follows:

Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	4
Peritoneum	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rib	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hand	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bones and joint	...	...	...	...	...	1

Three of these cases were admitted to the Himley Sanatorium for children. During the past 5 years (1931-1935) the following children of school age have been notified as suffering from Tuberculosis, and they are classified as follows:

Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	26
Lungs and hip	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lungs and peritoneum	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cervical glands	...	...	...	...	...	8
Hip	...	...	...	...	...	2
Peritoneum	...	...	...	...	...	4
Peritoneum and abdominal glands	...	...	...	...	...	1
Spine	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ribs	...	...	...	...	...	2
Right hand	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hilar glands	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bones and joints	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inguinal glands	...	...	...	...	...	1
						—
						54
						—

During the year (1935) 9 children were admitted to the Himley Sanatorium, 8 of which were suffering from Lung infection.

Following Up.

The School Nurses visit the homes for this purpose, and Dr. Hughes follows up urgent and special cases. The Nurses made 478 visits to homes of children.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

The County Borough of Dudley has four centres where Minor Ailments Clinics are held. Six sessions are held each week, as follows:

At "The Firs," Dudley	...	Monday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons.
Public Hall, Netherton	...	Wednesday afternoon.
Public Library, Holly Hall	...	Friday afternoon.
Priory Clinic	... ..	Friday morning.

Five of these sessions are held by Dr. Hughes, and one by myself.

All children noted with defects at the Routine Inspections are requested to attend at the Clinic where minor treatments are carried out. A very large number of "Special" cases also attend.

Last year a total of 3,064 children attended the Minor Ailments Clinics. These children made a total attendance of 8,510.

The vast majority of these children had some form of minor ailment. Many cases had, however, some serious defect and had to be referred to their own private doctor or they were sent to the Dispensary or Hospital.

In addition to these Minor Ailments Clinics there are special clinics for Ear, Nose and Throat cases and Orthopaedic cases.

Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases (Tonsils and Adenoids).

I give here a report by Dr. Dean on the work of the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic :

No. of children who have attended—				
New cases	...	...	...	449
Old cases	...	...	...	2291
No. of operations performed				213
1. Removal of tonsils and adenoids				198
2. Antrum washouts	...	...		36
3. Caутery of inferior turbinates	...			15
4. Paracentesis	...	...	...	2
5. Mastoidectomy	...	...		3
6. Removal of adenoids only	...			1
7. Removal of aural polypus	...			1
8. Antrum washouts (local anaesthetic)				20

There has been a large attendance at the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic during the year 1935, as can be seen from the above figures, including a large number of new cases. The fact that one of the times at which the Clinic is held each week, is Saturday morning, is of advantage, in that the children who attend at that time can do so without missing any of their school work. The majority of the children attend satisfactorily at the times requested, but there are others, fortunately fewer in number, whose attendance is far from satisfactory.

Quite a lot of time and energy is wasted in trying to give these children the requisite treatment, which is most necessary that they should have for their own welfare. Co-operation of the parents is very important, especially in any form of daily treatment, e.g., Zinc ionisation, to see that the children do come regularly, otherwise the treatment cannot have the desired result. Neglect at the time results in the disease becoming more chronic, and more difficult to treat with any hope of cure. Also complications arise, which could have been prevented, probably, by treatment at the proper time. The teachers of the schools are of great help in the matter of poor attendance, seeing that the children, who should receive treatment come to the Clinic as soon as possible.

One hundred and ninety-eight operations for the removal of tonsils and adenoids have been performed by Mr. Hallchurch during the year, and most of those children have shown a marked improvement in their general health, and any disease of the ear or nose, which had arisen from the infected tonsils or enlarged adenoids. Many of those suffering from otitis media, which was

not improved by treatment before operation, have been rapidly cured following removal of the source of infection. Other important results are those of children who suffered from rheumatic infection due to their diseased tonsils, and who now show no further symptoms of the disease.

There have been 71 operations on the nose performed to relieve nasal obstruction, or to cure infection of the nasal sinuses. Where there is a chronic nasal infection, as unfortunately is sometimes the case, the child must receive treatment for some time afterwards. If the disease is far advanced before the child comes to the Clinic, it may be necessary to perform a further, and more severe, operation. This can be prevented by early attendance of the child, before any infection has time to become chronic. Children of between 12 and 14 years of age have minor operations on the nose performed at the Clinic, under local anaesthesia. This enables a larger number of children to receive their operations at the Hospital earlier than would be the case, if these older children were also on the waiting list.

The results of the treatment of discharging ears have been very satisfactory. There have been a large number of cases of acute infections of the ears, and in these, early treatment is most important. Where the child has been brought on the first symptoms of any trouble, the disease has usually been quickly cured, with perfect results in the hearing. In some of these acute cases, where the infection has been more severe, it has been necessary for a mastoid operation to be performed. This has saved the child from further complications, such as meningitis or chronic disease of the ear, resulting in permanent deafness. In the more chronic cases, the results of the electrical treatment, zinc ionisation, have been very encouraging. Out of 25 cases treated during the year 13 have been cured and 8 have shown a distinct improvement. Careful treatment by the nurse in these cases is most essential, and is shown by the good results obtained.

Infection of the nose and discharges from the ears with the diphtheria bacillus sometimes occurs, and by isolation and treatment of these children, until the infection has been cured, some useful work has been done in preventing the spread of diphtheria by carriers of the disease.

As well may be mentioned the progress made by some of the children who suffered from speech defects. Where these defects have been connected with abnormalities in the nose or enlarged tonsils, the children have been much improved by operation to correct these causes. This speech improvement is even more satisfactory where special training can be given, for although the cause may have been removed, the child must often be taught to use the structures concerned with speech in the proper way. In the same way, the parents of a child who has been suffering from faulty breathing and posture, due to nasal obstruction, must be instructed how to train the child to breathe in the proper way, when it has become possible for him, or her, to do so.

Skin Diseases.

Various types of skin diseases form a large proportion of cases attending the Minor Ailments Clinics. Impetigo and septic sores, single or multiple, provide the main bulk. Some of these cases are very bad, large areas of the face and scalp being covered with septic sores, crusted over or discharging pus. For the most part these **bad** cases occur amongst the dirty children from dirty homes and neglectful parents. Only occasionally does one see a severe case of this type from a clean home.

Cleanliness and a little care is all that is required as a preventative, and this should begin with the appearance of the first sore spot. The pus from these sores is very infective and inoculates the skin readily and so causes the trouble to spread. The habit children have of "picking" sores is another way in which the trouble spreads.

The following types of skin diseases were notified and classified, viz. :—

Ringworm, scalp	...	...	...	...	1
Ringworm, body	...	...	...	...	10
Scabies (itch)	...	...	...	...	15
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	442
Various other forms	...	...	...	...	321

It will be noted that **Ringworm** seems to be completely disappearing. At one time Ringworm of the scalp was fairly common; last year only one case was noted.

Defective Vision.

The Ophthalmic work is still carried out by Mr. St. Clair Roberts, who is the Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Guest Hospital, Dudley.

In the course of the year he examined 224 children for errors of refraction, including cases of squint. In 161 cases glasses were prescribed and obtained. The Education Committee does not pay for the supply of these glasses; the parents pay for them where they can. In necessitous cases the parents are helped partially or wholly from a Voluntary Fund organised by the Nurses.

Other Defects and Diseases of the Eye.

These usually include for the most part inflammation of the eyelids or of the conjunctiva of the eye. Some of these cases are very chronic and are very intractable to treatment. Many of these cases are due to neglect in the first instance and follow an attack of Measles. Some severe cases are referred to the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

Dental Defects and Treatment.

The report of Mr. Nelson, Dental Surgeon, is as follows:—

Clinic.	Attendances.	Inspections	Clinics	Permanent Fillings.	Temporary Fillings.	Permanent Extractions.	Temporary Extraction.	General Anæsthetics.	Other Operations Permanent.	Other Operations Temporary.
DUDLEY ...	4474	17	446	1746	258	715	2629	2622	671	452
NETHERTON ...	1736	10	162	637	60	289	970	967	285	214
HOLLY HALL ...	528	1	36	202	24	4	150	—	81	93
GRAND TOTAL	6738	28	644	2585	342	1008	3749	3589	1037	759

The above gives a detailed analysis of the figures shown in the table given elsewhere. The normal weekly arrangement is as follows: Dudley, 14 sessions; Netherton, 5 sessions; Holly Hall, 1 session; deductions are made as required for school inspections, etc. Six sessions are single handed, of which five are devoted to fillings, the balance being joint sessions devoted to extractions. Of these 14 sessions (i.e., seven joint sessions) remaining, a variable number are devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare work. For purposes of statistics we have allowed rather less than one half-day per week (i.e., two sessions) to the Maternity and Child Welfare work, the average attendance being 15.5. It must be understood that these figures in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare work are estimates only, owing to the fact that these cases attend in variable numbers during all joint sessions, making anything in the nature of an accurate record impossible.

To return to the annual figures shown in the table. Comparison with former years is impossible owing to the fact that several months elapse between the departure of one assistant dental surgeon and the arrival of the next. Some of this period was covered by a locum, but the remainder was single-handed. In view of this fact, it is pleasant to be able to record that the conservative work for the year shows an increase of 397. The decrease in extractions may possibly be due to the lack of assistance already mentioned, or to the fact that more teeth are being filled; mouths are steadily improving and the demand for extractions naturally falling. Some decrease in the total attendance is also to be expected for similar reasons.

No change of note was made in the general working of the Clinic in 1935, other than the substitution of an afternoon session for a morning session in Netherton. Hitherto all sessions at Netherton had been in the morning and this change was made to assist those parents who found difficulty in attending with their children before mid-day.

It has sometimes been considered that the attendance of children, as a result of inspections in school, was not too good. Of 2,538 children selected for treatment in 1935, 2,441 (96%) had actually attended by the end of the year. These figures should help to correct the bad impression given by the fact that the majority of people in the locality respect neither the day nor hour of an appointment.

Finally, mention must be made of the annual Health Week. If anything, this was more successful than ever. Mrs. Lloyd, of the Dental Board, gave talks and demonstrations to all the senior schools, whilst the new Dental Board film was much appreciated at the cinemas. This was Mrs. Lloyd's second visit to Dudley, and there is no doubt that she is a very popular lecturer. A new arrangement this year was the additional talks to mothers at Dudley and to the High School children.

Crippling Defects and Orthopaedic Treatment.

There has been no change whatever in this branch of the work. The work is still conducted under the supervision of the Royal Cripples' Hospital, Birmingham, and Mr. Wilson Stuart is the Consulting Surgeon to the Clinic.

The outside Authorities continue to make use of the Dudley Clinic under the existing arrangements as to payment of costs.

During the year the following classification of patients attended :—

Non-Tuberculosis affections :—

Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	5
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	13
Congenital deformities	...	...	...	...	...	6
Deformities of feet	...	...	...	...	...	17
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	15
						—
						56
						—

13 of these were new cases.

Total attendances made—148.

Tubercular affections :—

Spinal disease	...	...	...	...	...	7
Others	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total attendances made	...	...	...	...	...	91

The Royal Cripples' Hospital provides a full-time and qualified Masseuse, and a Nurse with experience in Ultra-Violet Ray Treatment attends three mornings a week,

In the Massage Department, electrical and remedial work is also carried out. In addition to Dudley patients, cases from outside Authorities are also treated here. The following table gives a **Summary** of the attendances made by all patients at the Orthopaedic Centre in Dudley :—

	Ortho- paedic.	Massage.	Ultra- Violet Ray.
Dudley Education Committee ...	148	691	265
Dudley Maternity and Child Welfare	234	372	1131
Staffs. Education Committee ...	91	449	—
Staffs. Health Visiting Committee ...	130	—	—
Tuberculosis Joint Committee ...	320	126	26
Borough of Rowley Regis ...	41	399	—
	<hr/> 964	<hr/> 2037	<hr/> 1422
Grand Total ...	4423		

Open-Air Education—West Malvern Open-Air School.

During the year 1935, 36 boys and 36 girls were sent to Malvern—12 of each sex going down in March, June and September, and making a stay of 3 months at the School. This figure is 12 in excess of the year previous, the Worcestershire County Council having granted Dudley 4 extra places. As usual, the children come back enormously improved in general health—they put on plenty of weight and look very fit; most of them are sorry to come back. The children are for the most part selected from amongst the poor people, and they are sent down by train to Malvern in charge of a nurse.

Many of these children have to be assisted with clothes, the cost of which is met from a voluntary fund raised by a Whist and Bridge Drive and Dance held every other year.

The average gain in weight is given below :—

	June	Sept.	Dec.
Boys ...	9½lbs.	7¾lbs.	8¾lbs.
Girls ...	8¼lbs.	10 lbs.	9¼lbs.

Astley Burf Camp.

The amenities at this Camp are gradually improving, and it is becoming more popular. During the summer children were sent to the Camp by motor on Monday and return on Friday. The children enjoy the outing very much and return the better for it.

BLIND, DEAF, MENTALLY DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

Blind.—There were three Blind children resident in the Blind Institute at Birmingham. They are making satisfactory progress. The cost for their education was £263.

Partially Blind.—There is no special class for Partially Blind children in Dudley. They attend the ordinary Elementary School, but are given every consideration. There are 10 such children in Dudley.

Deaf Children.

There is in Dudley a certified school for Deaf children. The accommodation is only for about 22 children. Of this number there are 11 belonging to the Borough. The other half come from outside the boundary.

Partially Deaf.

There are also 19 Partially Deaf children in Dudley. These attend the ordinary Elementary School.

All the Deaf and Partially Deaf children are kept under observation at the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic.

Mentally Defective Children.

Table III. of the Statistical Tables at the end of the Report shows 55 Feeble-minded children. Two of these are in certified schools for Mentally Defective children. Two are in Burton House (the Public Assistance Institution), and two attend the Occupation Centre. Five children are at no school or institution. At the Public Elementary schools 44 children attend. All these children have been recommended for special schools for Mentally Defective children. Many efforts have been made to place these children, or at least some of them, in Institutions outside the Borough, but without success.

During the year the Occupation Centre was transferred from the Technical School in St. James's Road to Parsons School premises in Wolverhampton Street, which has been vacated. These are more commodious premises and give more scope and opportunity for work, though still falling short of what is really desirable.

Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulations 1928.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1935, BY THE LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY TO THE LOCAL MENTAL DEFICIENCY AUTHORITY.

Total number of children notified 5

Analysis of the above Total.

DIAGNOSIS.	Boys.	Girls.
1. (i) Children incapable of receiving benefit or further benefit from instruction in a Special School :		
(a) Idiots	—	—
(b) Imbeciles	1	—
(c) Others	—	3
(ii) Children unable to be instructed in a Special School without detriment to the interests of other children :		
(a) Moral defectives ...	—	—
(b) Others	—	—
2. Feeble-minded children notified on leaving a Special School on or before attaining the age of 16	1	—
3. Feeble-minded children notified under Article 3, <i>i.e.</i> , "special circumstances" cases	—	—
<i>Note.</i> —No child should be notified under Article 3 until the Board have issued a formal certificate (Form 308M) to the Authority.		
4. Children who in addition to being mentally defective were blind or deaf... ..	—	—
<i>Note.</i> —No blind or deaf child should be notified without reference to the Board—see Article 2, proviso (ii)....		
GRAND TOTAL ...	2	3

The plan of the Joint Authorities (as stated in my last year's Report) for the erection of a Mental Deficiency Colony has not yet materialised, though negotiations are still being pursued to this end. The preliminary work in connection with this has definitely advanced since my last note.

Epileptic Children.

There are 8 epileptic children shown in Table III. These are disposed of as follows: One is at a Certified School, five are at Public Elementary Schools, one at Burton House, and one stops at home because of the severity of the attacks.

Multiple Defects.

Six children are shown as suffering from Multiple Defects. They are as follows:—

M.D. + Blind	...	...	...	...	1
„ + Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	2
„ + Crippling	...	...	...	...	2
„ + Heart	...	...	...	...	1

The Blind boy is at the Birmingham Institute for the Blind, and the cripple children are receiving treatment at the Orthopaedic Clinic.

Physical Training.

There is no organiser of Physical Training employed by the Education Committee. This work is carried out by the teachers.

Provision of Free Meals and Free Milk.

Free Meals were first started in December, 1934. They were continued all through 1935. The arrangements, as stated in my last Report, have worked very satisfactorily. Apart from some minor changes this plan has been continued. On several occasions I have been present and seen the food and method of serving. The food was good and very nicely served. The children seemed to relish it. There were 156 children receiving free meals at the close of the year. The total cost for this was £1,054 10s. 4d.

Free Milk. Milk, free and purchased, has continued to be taken by the children very freely. Owing to the Milk Marketing Board's Scheme when, in October, 1934, the price of 1-3rd pint bottle fell from 1d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ d., the amount of free milk was reduced by about 300 children, but the quantity of the purchased milk rose considerably. During the year 905 children received **free** milk at a total cost of £848 5s. 11d., as compared with 1,202 children costing £1,591 1s. 4d. in 1934. The difference in the price is mainly due to the lowered cost.

The following figures with regard to the purchased milk were given to me by the Dairy firm providing all the milk to school children:—

Elementary Schools:

Paid for by parents	...	...	...	561,870 bottles.
Supplied by Education Committee	...			407,124 „

Secondary Schools:

Paid for by parents	...	...	...	87,072 „
				<hr/> 1,056,066 „ <hr/>

This equals 44,002 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons of milk.

It should be stated that all this milk is of Grade "A" quality and is pasteurised.

All the children receiving free meals or free milk are medically examined by Dr. Hughes and certified in accordance with the Board of Education's Circular. The cases are revised from time to time.

There is no doubt that these free meals and the milk have benefited the children considerably. The general consensus of opinion of the teachers is to this effect.

Co-operation.

The co-operation of all likely to be helpful in the work of the School Medical Service is always sought and encouraged. Great help has been obtained from all—the Director of Education, the Teachers and Attendance Officers. Very often the parents are a bit difficult, but the teachers and attendance officers help us in most cases to get over this difficulty.

The N.S.P.C.C.

The helpful services of Mr. Budd, the Inspector, have often to be requisitioned and with very salutary results. Especially have we to appeal to him in cases of dirty heads when every effort has failed to make the parent realise her responsibility. This work is very helpful to the School Medical Service, and in my opinion the Society has a claim on the Education Committee for consideration.

During the year the following cases were brought to the notice of the Society:—

General neglect	...	...	...	...	17
Dirty heads	...	...	...	...	7
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	6
Dental cases	...	...	...	...	1
Ear, Nose and Throat	...	...	...	...	2
Eye cases	...	...	...	...	2
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	2
Total	...	...	...	...	37

I am very grateful to Mr. Budd for his help. He is a most keen and tactful Inspector.

Secondary Education.

The Dudley Girls' High School is the only institution that comes under this heading for which the School Medical Officer is responsible. Three inspections are carried out each year, and at each of these four half-days are spent.

The inspections are carried out before Easter, during the summer and during the autumn. A Nurse and Miss O'Dwyer attend each inspection.

There were 411 girls on the school register during the year. Of this number are included :

Staffs. fee-paying children	...	...	86
Dudley scholarship children	...	...	115
Staffs. scholarship children	...	...	74

A total of 278 children were inspected as Routines and 22 as Specials.

The defects found in this number are set out in the table at the end of the book.

As is to be expected, most of these defects are found in the newcomers, especially is this the case in Dental defects. The new children often have bad and neglected teeth, but the condition of their mouths begins to improve very soon after, and a marked difference is seen at their next inspection. The condition of the feet has also improved—flat feet and marked Hallux Valgus feet are less frequent than they used to be. The same may be said of lateral curvature of the spine. I feel that the excellent physical culture work they get in school has had a great deal to do in the amelioration of these postural defects. The girls generally are of good physical development.

After each inspection reports of Staffordshire children are sent to the School Medical Officer of Staffordshire County.

Training College.

The students from the Training College continue to attend the Minor Ailment and Infant Welfare Clinics—usually three attend at a time. At these Clinics they just get an insight into the work, the nature of the defects and treatment and advice given. This should be useful to them later when they pass out as teachers.

Health Teaching.

Health Week for school children was celebrated on much the same lines as in former years. The programme included :

1. Films were shown in the Picture Houses.
2. Dental Talks with models.
3. Talks on Health subjects.
4. Posters and Leaflets.

The Films.—The following films were screened:—

1. "Cleanliness is Happiness," from the Health and Cleanliness Council.
2. "Air and Sun," from the Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.
3. "The Trapeze Man Talks," from the Dental Board of the United Kingdom.

The proprietors and managers were very good to place five of the Picture Houses at our disposal for one morning during the week. Groups of schools visited each cinema in charge of teachers. Each display was followed by a short talk and then some film of general interest was shown, by the courtesy of the manager. I am very indebted to the managers for their kind help and co-operation in this matter.

Dental Talks.—Mrs. Lloyd again visited us from the Dental Board. She brought with her the portable Dental Exhibition. Mrs. Lloyd's talks were very much appreciated by the children and the teachers spoke highly of her. Mrs. Lloyd visited the Girls' High School one morning, and she also spoke to the mothers at the Welfare Clinic.

Health Talks.—Dr. Hughes visited a group of schools each morning and spoke to the children on the care of the Ear and Ear Troubles. The teachers filled in the other mornings with talks on various Health subjects.

Health Posters.—A large supply of posters were obtained from the Health and Cleanliness Council and Dental Board. One or two sets of each were distributed to the various school departments and these were exhibited in the class rooms.

Leaflets.—A fresh supply of "The Food of the Child" leaflet was again obtained and distributed to every child to take home to the mother. Dental leaflets were also freely given out.

The Hopfields.

The Hopfields were again visited this year. Two visits were made, one on 28th August before the children went down, and the other on September 18th, when the hop-picking was in full progress. It had often been said by the farmers that the members of the Committee should see for themselves the arrangements made for the pickers before their arrival, as it was alleged that the pickers themselves were responsible for a great deal of the untidiness and squalor that prevails.

Of course, it is to be expected that conditions would appear better at the preliminary visit, but after all, the test is when the pickers are at the farms and have to live there for a period of about a month.

At both visits it was quite obvious that whilst some of the farmers had made excellent arrangements for the comfort of the pickers there were others who had made very little effort to put right some of the elementary arrangements with regard to sanitation, sleeping and feeding accommodation. I think it is generally agreed that conditions are better than they used to be, but it can unhesitatingly be asserted that at several farms there is room for a great deal of improvement, and in my opinion, at no great cost to the farmer. The condition of these latter farms

is not fair to those farmers who do try and have succeeded in making their premises sanitary and with better amenities generally.

All these matters were discussed at two conferences between the Local Authorities concerned and the Farmers' Association, which were held at Worcester and convened by the Worcestershire County Council. At the latter of the two conferences the bye-laws were revised and amended. Both these conferences took place prior to the hop harvest last summer.

I am still of the opinion that apart from the provision of better sleeping accommodation, better feeding facilities, and better sanitary arrangements, much can be done by a first-class pioneer man to supervise the whole of the premises.

Cost of School Medical Service.

The total cost to the Education Committee of all the Medical Services amounted to £5,030 12s. 4d. for the year 1935, and the amount recovered from parents towards this expenditure was £55 16s. 7d.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DUDLEY

School Medical Service

STATISTICAL TABLES

FOR

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1935

TABLE I.**RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.****A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.**

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :

Entrants	...	...	...	1025
Second Age Group	...	...	...	967
Third Age Group	...	...	...	1386
<i>Total</i>				3378

Number of other Routine Inspections	3378
-------------------------------------	-----	-----	------

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

*Number of Special Inspections	...	5244
Number of re-inspections	...	8624
<i>Total</i>		13,868

C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of individual children found at routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (**excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases**).

Prescribed Groups :—

Entrants	...	...	...	210
Second Age Group	...	...	...	215
Third Age Group	...	...	...	212
Total (Prescribed Groups)	...	...	...	637
Other Routine Inspections	...	...	...	—
<i>Grand Total</i>				637

*Special Inspections :—

At School-Ordinary	...	170
For Free Meals	...	503
For Swimming Instructions	...	1507
At Clinic (M.A's.)	...	3064
		5244

Re-inspections :—

114
—
—
8510
8624

Defects are only recorded of those Specials attending the regular set M.A. Clinics.

TABLE II.
A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended December 31st, 1934.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIALS.	
	No. for Treatment.	No. for Observation.	No. for Treatment.	No. for Observation.
Malnutrition	—	—	—	—
SKIN:				
(1) Ringworm: Scalp	—	—	1	—
(2) Body	—	—	10	—
[3] Scabies	1	—	14	—
(4) Impetigo	15	—	427	—
(5) Other Diseases (Non-Tubercular)	4	—	317	—
TOTAL (Heads 1 to 5)	20	—	769	—
EYE:				
(6) Blepharitis...	9	—	27	—
(7) Conjunctivitis	9	—	111	—
(8) Keratitis	—	—	—	—
(9) Corneal Opacities	2	—	—	—
(10) Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint)	6	—	58	—
TOTAL (Heads 6 to 10)	26	—	196	—
(11) Defective Vision (excluding Squint)...	96	—	64	—
(12) Squint	35	—	29	—
EARS:				
(13) Defective Hearing ...	5	—	4	—
(14) Otitis Media	34	—	61	—
(15) Other Ear Diseases	11	—	36	—

	No.	%	Total
NOSE AND THROAT:			
(16) Chronic Tonsillitis only	1	—	3
(17) Adenoids only	8	—	6
(18) Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids ...	183	11	100
(19) Other Conditions	4	—	62
(20) Enlarged cervical glands (Non-Tubercular)	—	—	15
(21) Defective Speech	11	1	—
HEART AND CIRCULATION:			
(22) Heart Disease : Organic	6	3	4
(23) Functional	2	1	1
(24) Anaemia	16	3	29
LUNGS :			
(25) Bronchitis	21	3	68
(26) Other Diseases (Non-Tubercular) ...	1	1	15
TUBERCULOSIS :			
(27) Pulmonary : Definite	—	—	4
(28) Suspected	—	1	—
(29) Non-Pulmonary : Glands	—	—	1
(30) Bones & Joints	1	—	1
(31) Skin	—	—	—
(32) Other forms	—	—	1
TOTAL (Heads 29 to 32)	1	—	3
NERVOUS SYSTEM :			
(33) Epilepsy	—	1	1
(34) Chorea	2	—	11
(35) Other Conditions	1	—	2
DEFORMITIES :			
(36) Rickets	—	—	1
(37) Spinal Curvature	8	1	2
(38) Other forms	5	2	9
(39) OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases ...	228	6	1235
TOTAL	725	34	2730

B.—Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age Groups.

Age groups	Number of Children Inspected	A (excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	1025	157	15.3	818	79.8	43	4.2	7	.68
Second Age-group	967	128	13.2	746	77.1	81	8.3	12	1.2
Third Age-group	1386	182	13.1	1125	81.2	71	5.1	8	.57
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3378	467	13.8	2689	79.6	195	5.7	27	.8

TABLE III.*Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.***CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.**

Information is only required in respect of children suffering from any combination of the following types of defect :—

Blindness (Not Partial Blindness). Deafness (Not Partial Deafness). Mental Defect. Epilepsy. Active Tuberculosis. Crippling (as defined in the penultimate category of the Table). Heart Disease.

Number of children suffering from any combination of the above defects 12

BLIND CHILDREN.

A blind child is a child who is too blind to be able to read the ordinary school books used by children.

Enter in this Section only children who are so blind that they can only be appropriately taught in a school for blind children.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
3	—	—	—	3

PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Sighted.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	—	10	—	—	10

DEAF CHILDREN.

A deaf child is a child who is too deaf to be taught in a class of hearing children in an elementary school.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
11	—	—	—	11

PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	—	19	—	—	19

TABLE III.—continued.**MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.****FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.**

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
2	44	4	5	55

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.**CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SEVERE EPILEPSY.**

For practical purposes the Board are of opinion that children who are subject to attacks of major epilepsy in school should be recorded as "severe" cases and excluded from ordinary Public Elementary Schools.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
1	5	1	1	8

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

Physically Defective children are children who, by reason of physical defect, are incapable of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in the ordinary Public Elementary Schools, but are not incapable by reason of that defect of receiving benefit from instruction in Special Schools for physically defective children.

A.—TUBERCULOSIS CHILDREN.**I.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.**

(Including pleura and intra-thoracic glands.)

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
8	5	—	13	26

II.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

This category should include tuberculosis of all sites other than those shown in (I) above).

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
4	20	—	4	28

TABLE III.—continued.**B.—DELICATE CHILDREN.**

This Section is confined to children (except those included in other groups) whose general health renders it desirable that they should be specially selected for admission to an Open Air School. Such children should be included irrespective of the actual provision of Open Air Schools in the area, or of the practicability in present circumstances of sending the children to Residential Schools. At the same time it should be remembered that children should not be regarded as suitable for admission to an Open Air School unless the Medical Officer would be prepared to certify that they are incapable by reason of physical defect of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in the ordinary Public Elementary Schools.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	38	—	—	38

C.—CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

This Section is confined to children (other than those diagnosed as tuberculosis and in need of treatment for that disease) who are suffering from a degree of crippling sufficiently severe to interfere materially with a child's normal mode of life, *i.e.*, children who generally speaking are unable to take part, in any complete sense, in physical exercises or games or such activities of the School curriculum as gardening or forms of handwork usually engaged in by other children.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	17	—	—	17

D.—CHILDREN WITH HEART DISEASE.

This Section is confined to children whose defect is so severe as to necessitate the provision of educational facilities other than those of the Public Elementary School.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	25	—	6	31

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.

Combination of Defect.	At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total
M.D.—Blindness	1	—	—	—	1
M.D.—Epilepsy	—	—	—	2	2
M.D.—Crippling ...	—	—	—	2	2
M.D.—Heart Disease	—	—	—	1	1

TABLE IV.

Return of Defects treated during the Year ended
31st December, 1935.

TREATMENT TABLE.

Group I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table VI).

Disease or Defect. (1)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise (3)	Total. (4)
<i>Skin—</i>			
Ringworm—Scalp.			
(1) X-Ray Treatment	—	—	—
(2) Other	1	—	1
Ringworm—Body	10	—	10
Scabies	14	—	14
Impetigo	427	—	427
Other skin disease	317	—	317
Minor Eye Defects	196	—	196
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)			
Minor Ear Defects	101	—	101
Miscellaneous	1567	—	1567
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)			
Total	2633	—	2633

TABLE IV.—*continued.*

Group II.—Defective vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.).

Defect or Disease. (1)	No. of Defects dealt with		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Other- wise. (3)	Total. (4)
Errors of Refraction (including squint).	224	—	224
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (ex- cluding those recorded in Group I.). ...	—	3	3
Total	224	3	227

Number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :

(1) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	...	161
(2) Otherwise	...	...	...	—

Number of children for whom spectacles were obtained :

(1) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	...	161
(2) Otherwise	...	...	...	—

TABLE IV.—continued.*Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.*

Number of Defects.												Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number treated.
Received Operative Treatment.													
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital (1)				By Private Prac- titioner or Hos- pital, apart from the Authority's Scheme. (2)				Total. (3)					
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
—	1	198	57	—	—	—	—	—	1	198	57	173	429

- (i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and adenoids.
 (iv) Other defects of the nose and throat.

Group IV.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

Number of children treated under the Authority's Scheme :

(i)	Residential treatment with education	...	...	7
(ii)	Residential treatment without education	...	...	—
(iii)	Non-residential treatment at an orthopædic clinic	...	...	49

Number of children treated otherwise :

(i)	Residential treatment with education	...	...	—
(ii)	Residential treatment without education	...	...	—
(iii)	Non-residential treatment at an orthopædic clinic	...	...	—

Total number treated ... 56

Group V.—Dental Defects.

(1) Number of children who were :

(a) Inspected by the Dentist :

Aged 5	...	...	...	...	...	331
" 6	...	...	...	...	...	457
" 7	...	...	...	...	...	570
" 8	...	...	...	...	...	632
" 9	...	...	...	...	...	660
" 10	...	...	...	...	...	738
" 11	...	...	...	...	...	645
" 12	...	...	...	...	...	450
" 13	...	...	...	...	...	429
" 14	...	...	...	...	...	156

Total ... 5068

Specials ... 2280

Grand Total 7348

(b) Found to require treatment ... 4818

(c) Actually treated ... 4721

(2) Half days devoted to : Inspection ... 28
Treatment ... 644

Total ... *672

(3) Attendances made by children for treatment ... 6738

(4) Fillings : Permanent Teeth ... 2585
Temporary Teeth ... 342

Total ... 2927

(5) Extractions : Permanent Teeth ... 1008
Temporary Teeth ... 3749

Total ... 4757

(6) Administration of general Anæsthetics for extractions ... 3589

(7) Other Operations : Permanent Teeth ... 1037
Temporary Teeth ... 757

Total ... 1796

*In addition 10 Half-days were devoted to Health Propaganda.

Group VI.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

- | | | | | | |
|--------|--|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| (i.) | Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| (ii.) | Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses | ... | ... | ... | 85973 |
| (iii.) | Number of individual children found unclean | ... | ... | ... | 2140 |
| (iv.) | Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority | ... | ... | ... | 2140 |
| (v.) | Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :— | | | | |
| | (a) Under the Education Act, 1921 | ... | ... | ... | Nil. |
| | (b) Under School Attendance Byelaws | ... | ... | ... | Nil. |

SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

TABLE I.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Number of Code Group Inspections :—							
Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Intermediates	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Leavers	...	...	...	...	...	...	214
<i>Total</i>							278

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	22
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	6
					28

TABLE II.

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND.

DEFECTS OR DISEASE.						ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.	
						No. for Treatment.	No. for Observation.
Malnutrition	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Eye Disease	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Nose and Throat	...	...	...	...	...	5	—
Ear Disease	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Deformities	...	...	...	...	...	9	—
Other Defects	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
<i>Total</i> ...						21	—